THE TIMES
Delivered at your home, 25 cents per week.

# Victoria Daily Times.

P. P. P. P.
Always open. 35 Gov't St.

VOL. 19 VICTORIA, B. C., TUESDAY, JANUARY 30, 1894 No. 25

THE WESTSIDE

Annual Clearance Sale

WILL CLOSE

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 31.

Do not delay if you wish to take advantage of the great cut in prices.

J. HUTCHESON & CO.

GILMORE & McCANDLESS.

Annual Clearance Sale

In order to Clear the Balance of our Winter Stock, we offer the following Lines which speak for themselves.

15 doz. Men's Braces at 15c. a pair.
Men's Jaxon Socks at 12 pair for $1.00.
10 doz. Men's Wool Mits, 15c. a pair.
100 Gum Coats, all sizes, at $1.50, worth $2.50.
20 doz White Shirts, 60 cts, worth $1.00.
50 doz. Linen Collars, Men's sizes, $1.00 per dozen.
Boys' Suits and Overcoats from $1.50 up.
Rigby and Melissa, $11, $12 and $13, worth $14, $16 and $18.
20 doz Handkerchiefs at 5 cents each, 19x20.
Men's Paramatta Waterproofs, with Capes, in Blue and Black, 36,50, regular price $9.
We have about 50 first-class McIntoshes, wool lined, all reduced from $3 to $5 each.
150 Men's Overcoats, the finest selection in the city.

They all go at Clearance Prices. These are Cash Prices only.

GILMORE & McCANDLESS,
35 and 37 Johnson St.

SALE COMMENCES MONDAY, 29th INST.

THESE ARE THE PRICES

| New Price. | | Old Price. |
|---|---|---|
| $2.00 | Of some lines of Ladies' Buttoned Boots which we are clearing out. See these bargains in our Johnson street window. | $3.00 |
| 2.50 | | 3.50 |
| 3.00 | | 3.75 |
| 3.50 | | 4.50 |

A. B. ERSKINE,
Corner Government and Johnson Streets.

C. E. PERRY, Mem Inst. C.E., P.L.S. M. S. DAVYS M.E. H. GRAY, C.E., P.L.S.

PERRY, GRAY & DAVYS

CIVIL AND MINING ENGINEERS

Provincial Land Surveyors, Real Estate & Mining Brokers

Railway Reconnaissance and Location Contracts taken. Estimates Prepared. Prospecting Outfits Organized Mines Reported on and Assays Furnished.

In connection with our Engineering and Surveying Department, we are opening up an office at Nelson, in the now famous Kootenay District, for the purpose of handling Real Estate and Mining in all its branches. Our partner Mr. M. S. Davys having resided in the Kootenay country for the past five years, and successfully developed valuable mining properties there has able to furnish reliable information as to location and values of properties.

OFFICES

VICTORIA Room 4, Spencer's Arcade Government Street. NELSON, B.C

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WILLIAM MOSS, who failed to join the Schooner Nancy Lewis, is hereby notified that his effects are at E. B. Marvin & Co's., Wharf Street. jan30-3t

WANTED—Office Desk and Letter Press. State price. J., Times office. jan30-2t

WANTED, IN VICTORIA—One or two live men with $2,000 each, to purchase half interest in well established business; good salary and half profits. Fortune made in five years. Apply "SNAP" Times Office. ja30-3t

DO YOU KNOW that you can exchange Novels for 5 cents each or buy them at half-price, at Sampson's Book Exchange, 97 Douglas St. Jan30-1t

AUCTIONEER—WANTED good pushing man with some knowledge of auction and commission. Good chance for partnership to suitable man with small capital. Address "AUCTION" Times Office. j30-2t

## The Citizens' Relief Committee.

The Unemployed are requested to register at the office of the above committee, in the City Hall, between the hours of 10 a.m. and noon, or 3 and 5 p.m.

HEWITT BOSTOCK,
Hon. Secretary.
Colonist copy.

## NOTICE.

The Citizens' Relief Committee, appointed at the Public Meeting held on Monday, the 29th January, 1894, at the Board of Trade Rooms, earnestly request all employers of labor to inform them, either by letter or personally, between the hours of 10 a.m. and noon, or 3 and 5 p.m., at the City Hall, of the number of laborers they may be able to employ at the daily wage of $1.00.

HEWITT BOSTOCK,
Hon. Secretary.
Colonist copy.

FOR THE NORTH

The Steamer
BARBARA BOSCOWITZ
Carrying Her Majesty's Mails, will sail for Fort Simpson and way ports and Queen Charlotte Island, on

Saturday, February 3rd,

At 7 p.m., from Spratt's Wharf. For freight or passage apply to
CAPT. J. D. WARREN,
22 Trounce Avenue.
jan2

C. P. N. CO., LTD., STEAMER
DANUBE
Meyer Master
Will leave Turner, Beeton & Co.'s wharf,
—FOR—
Fort Simpson and Way Ports
SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 4th,
At 7 o'clock p.m.
For freight or passage, apply at office of Company, 64 Wharf street, Victoria, B.C.
The company reserves the right to change this time table at any time, without notification.
JNO. IRVING,
Manager.
Ja 30

Atlantic Steamship Agency
CHEAP RATES
To or From all European and Foreign Ports

LIST OF ATLANTIC SAILINGS.
(From Halifax.)

| | |
|---|---|
| Allan Line, Laurentian | Feb. 17 |
| Allan Line, Numidian | March 3 |
| Dominion Line, Vancouver | Feb. 10 |
| Dominion Line, Oregon | Feb 24 |
| Beaver Line, Lake Ontario | Feb 14 |
| Beaver Line, Lake Superior | Feb. 28 |
| (From New York.) | |
| Cunard Line, Umbria | Feb. 10 |
| Cunard Line, Servia | Feb. 17 |
| White Star Line, Britannic | Feb. 14 |
| White Star Line, Majestic | Feb. 21 |
| American Line, Berlin | Feb. 7 |
| American Line, Chester | Feb. 10 |
| American Line, Paris | Feb. 21 |
| Anchor Line, Anchoria | Feb. 17 |
| Nor. German Lloyd, Nechar | Feb. 10 |

For cheap rates and all other information apply to
GEO. L. COURTNEY,
Gen. Agent.

FOR SALE

6 Lots--2 Corners

ONE ACRE

The best site for a good house on the market. Close to Tramway. Near to water. City water on property.

THREE LOTS

Cultivated as garden. Price $1,400. A great bargain.

J. E. CRANE,
30 Broad Street.

# TILLMAN IS WILLING

### South Carolina's Celebrated Chief Executive

### HURLS DEFIANCE AT THE TOUGHS

### If They Wish to Riot He is Ready to Participate

### With His Constables Armed With Winchester Rifles—The Governor is Determined to Carry Out His Policy—He Is Not to be Frightened, Bluffed or Bully Ragged.

Columbia, S. C., Jan. 30.—"If these people want to get up a bloody riot, I am willing; I'll give them all they want of it," said Gov. Tillman yesterday, talking about the dispensary trouble in Charleston. "What is more," he added, "I'll have the legislature to back me up in this effort to enforce the laws of the state, and I want these people to understand this. If they think they are going to bluff, frighten or bully rag me or my constables they are very much mistaken. I am not going to have these toughs ride rough-shod over the laws and the good people of Charleston. I intend going right ahead in the policy I have decided upon. I have as many constables as the police force of Charleston, and if its necessary they will be armed with Winchester rifles and they will be backed up by the police force of the city."

#### The Hawaiian Investigation.

Washington, Jan. 30.—The Senate committee on foreign relations renewed the Hawaiian investigation to-day. The first witness was Mr. Reader, a tourist in the islands at the time of the revolution. He said there was a lack of unity among the people and much hostility between the natives and the progressive foreign element. The witness then went over the ground covered by previous witnesses, reviewing the events which led to the revolution, and testified concerning certain facts given him by Peterson, the Hawaiian attorney-general. Thurston told Peterson and witness as early as Sunday morning that Stevens had said he would support the movement if properly announced. Peterson told witness he (Stevens) could do nothing so long as Wilson was marshal, and that Stevens appeared to have a grievance against Wilson. Witness declared that not more than 1200 were present at Monday's mass meeting, of whom 300 were attracted by curiosity. This was the meeting that declared the Hawaiian monarchy at an end. Reader declared that no such condition existed on Jan. 14th, 15th or 16th, as a warrant for landing United States forces. There was no body of armed men on the streets for three days except United States troops.

#### Harper's Theological Views.

Chicago, Jan. 30.—Dr. P. S. Henson, a noted Baptist divine, in an interview to-day expressed his emphatic disapprovable of the theological views uttered in a lecture by President Harper of Chicago university. President Harper is reported to have said that the story of Cain and Abel was as mythical as the stories of the wooden horse of Troy and Romulus and Remus.

#### A Green Goods Victim.

Buffalo, N. Y., Jan. 30.—Farmer Dangles, who lives near Laona, in Chautauqua county, recently received a seductive circular from New York "green goods" men, enclosing a genuine $1 as a sample. He drew $500 from the bank and hailstened to New York to get more. The "green goods" men met him near Cosmopolitan Hotel and for his cash gave him what he supposed to be $1000 in counterfeits. He opened the package on his return, only to find it filled with sawdust.

## FIRED IN ANGER.

#### Benham's and Da Gama's Ships Almost do Battle.

Rio de Janeiro, Jan. 30.—A naval battle between the American fleet on one side and the ships of the insurgents under Admiral da Gama was almost precipitated in the harbor of Rio yesterday. Three American barks notified Admiral Benham they wished to go to the Sandro piers, and they were assured they would be protected. Da Gama learning this notified Benham that if the vessels attempted to go to the piers he would fire on them. Benham replied that the vessels would go to the piers protected by the entire American fleet if necessary. Early this morning five insurgent tugs hovered about the American barks evidently waiting for them to get under way, when they would fire upon them. Meantime great activity was noticed aboard the American warships. The shrill whistling of the boatswains piping the crews to clear decks for action could be heard coming from all ships of the American fleet. At 5 o'clock the Detroit hoisted anchor and, with shotted guns, steamed alongside the insurgent warships Trajano and Guanabara, both of which were lying close to the Good News, one of the American barks. As the Detroit took her position a shot from the Guanabara was fired at the Good News. The Detroit at once sent a six-pounder ball across the bows of the Guanabara, whereupon the latter replied with what is supposed to have been blank shot. The Detroit then fired a small shell into the Guanabara's stern post, and was on the point of delivering a broadside at the Guanabara when the latter signalled she would stop firing. Meantime the agent of Da Gama had visited all three American barks and offered to tow them at the expense of the insurgents if they would not go to the piers. This they agreed to do. This arrangement was signalled to Da Gama, who replied, "It's too late, the glass is broken. I must yield to this foreign fleet of superior force. I will resign and give my sword to the American admiral." It was expected later in the day that all the insurgent officers would seek an asylum on the American ships, but the younger officers would not yield. Benham said last night that Da Gama, by his failure to surrender, had lost the easy way out of his trouble. He added, "However, that's nothing to me, we have established our principle."

## SEVERE SNOW STORM.

#### Heaviest Fall in Quarter of a Century Last Night.

Ottawa, Jan. 30.—Official figures of the snow fall last night make it 22 inches. This was taken at the Experimental Farm. Ten inches in one night was the highest taken at the farm since its establishment.

The heaviest snow-storm that has visited Ottawa in quarter of a century took place here between last night and this morning. Some say that the storm of the spring of 1885 was as heavy. It snowed then about three days, but the passage was less than 18 hours. For the first time since the electric street railway service was established it was badly crippled.

## EASTERN CANADA.

#### Snow Storms in Quebec—An Escaping Prisoner Shot.

Montreal, Jan. 30.—A severe snow storm set in about 9 last night, accompanied by high wind, which completely disarranged the street car service of the city. The storm seems to have been general throughout the province. Quebec reports that three feet of snow fell.

Summerside, P. E. I., Jan. 30.—On Monday John McInnes, of Seven Mile Bay, was arrested on suspicion of robbing the store of Leonard Morris of this place. McInnes broke away from the policeman who fired two shots at the escaping prisoner, one of which struck him in the thigh. It is not known yet if the wound will prove fatal.

Three Rivers, Que., Jan. 30.—The Hooper case, which is to come before the judge of session for examination this afternoon, is exciting much interest here. The court house is crowded with an eager throng curious to get a look at the prisoner. At 2:30 the case had not been taken up, some petty business occupying the attention of the magistrate. The witnesses have arrived and Donald McMaster, the representative of the attorney-general. The prisoner will be defended by Richard Cooke, advocate at this town.

Deseronto, Ont., Jan. 30.—Henry Miracle, a farmer living four miles west of this place, while chopping wood on Saturday afternoon, was struck by a falling tree and had his neck broken. Strange to say he is still alive and conscious.

## CENTRAL AMERICA.

#### Tegucigalpa to Suffer a Prolonged Siege by Ortez.

Managua, Nicaragua, Jan. 30.—Gen. Ortez, who is in command of the allied forces besieging Tegucigalpa, the capital of Honduras, seeing the impossibility of storming Picacho hill, has changed his plans. He will now concentrate all his troops around Tegucigalpa and lay regular siege to that city and its surrounding hills. The attempt is bold, but he is willing to risk failure on the chance of speedily capturing the city.

La Libertad, Jan. 30.—Pedro Bonilla, confidential agent of Gen. Policarpo Bonilla, who is waging war upon President Vasquez, of Honduras, has asked for Salvador's formal recognition of the invaders' provisional government. Salvador has refused to give this recognition until the cabinet of Honduras is in the hands of the insurgents.

President Vasquez' agent here is without news of the progress of the fight.

#### The Grant's Eventful Voyage.

Montevideo, Jan. 30.—The U. S. Revenue cutter Grant, bound for Puget Sound, had met with another mishap and it was necessary to place her on the dry dock here. The cutter's rudder received slight injuries in a gale. She will proceed south in a day or two.

#### Canadian Affairs Discussed.

London, Jan. 30.—The Times in its weekly article to-day on the colonies, supports the proposal of a subsidy to the Canadian-Australian steamship line. The writer regrets that baseless reports regarding distress in Manitoba should have been circulated, and attributes the sensational rumors to the opponents of the policy of the Dominion government. The article condemns the tactics of those politicians who accentuate small grievances to make a point against the government in view of a possible dissolution of parliament. The writer then goes on to show that Canada has suffered less from the prevailing depression than the United States. Commercial failures have been relatively fewer, the Canadian banking system is sounder, while the foreign trade of the Dominion has increased notwithstanding the dullness of business in all other countries. The article also refers to the recent plebiscite vote in Ontario, and considers the Liberals are pledged to the cause of prohibition. The writer thinks the matter is destined to raise a storm of opposition, even in a country which is more used to social tyranny than England.

#### Knights Have no Standing.

Washington, Jan. 30.—Judge Cox to-day denied the application of the Knights of Labor for an injunction to restrain Secretary Carlisle from issuing bonds, on the ground that the applicants had no proper standing in court.

#### The Damaged Miowera.

San Francisco, Jan. 30.—The steamer Miowera of the Australian-Canadian line, is now here taking on 180 tons of coal. It is considered probable she will be repaired at Esquimalt. It is said to have been the original intention to have made her repairs at this port, but the bids submitted by local firms were considered exorbitant.

# EDMUND TO HENRY

### Yates Discovers a Fearful Distortion of Facts

### CONCERNING PRINCESS OF WALES

### Perpetrated by That Bad Man, Labouchere, of Truth.

### Edmund Puts the Matter Straight Again—Doings of the Royal Pensioners—The Dilapidated Turkish Navy—Their Torpedo Service is Excellent—The Romance of Blanco White.

New York, Jan. 30.—Edmund Yates, in his weekly cable from London to the Tribune says:

"The sensational statement in a contemporary (Truth) that the Princess of Wales has decided to withdraw from society is utterly untrue. Nor is it a fact that she has announced any resolve on the subject. The princess has to a considerable extent withdrawn from society ever since the death of the Duke of Clarence, but she would have attended this season's drawing rooms if the state of her health had not rendered it advisable for her to pay another visit to Italy and Greece. The princess will go into society to a reasonable extent during her residence at Marlborough House next season, which will be from the third week in May until the end of July, after which she is going to Denmark on a long visit to her parents. The queen will, according to present arrangements, leave Osborne for Windsor on Friday, Febuary 16th, and her majesty is then to reside at the castle until her departure for the continent, on March 19th or 20th.

The royal yacht Victoria and Albert has just received an unusually extensive overhauling and refitting at Portsmouth, and last Wednesday went for a trip in the Solent for trial of her machinery, with satisfactory results.

The overhauling of the sanitary arrangements of Buckingham palace and the entire reconstruction of the drainage which was ordered by the government, has been completed by employees of the office of works, whose operations were supervised by eminent experts.

Capt. Egerton, the British naval attache, has, it is said, sent home from Constantinople a very lamentable report on the present condition of the Turkish navy. He says the fleet as an effective weapon of war no longer exists. I understand, however, that Capt. Egerton says the Turkish torpedo boats are capitally equipped and in excellent order, and that woe will certainly betide the Russians if they try carrying convoy troops across the Black Sea after dark.

Mr. Gladstone has permitted a Madrid paper to translate an article on Blanco White, which he contributed to the Quarterly Review, 40 years ago. Blanco White having abandoned the priesthood in Spain settled at Oxford and took orders in the Church of England, which in turn he abandoned for Unitarianism. He died in or near Liverpool in 1843. Blanco White became a wreck, bodily and mentally, and the moral pointed out in Mr. Gladstone's article was the blank unhappiness of unbelievers.

Among the minor political memoirs soon to be published may be noticed the long-promised life of the late Mr. Parnell. With that dogged persistency he has shown since he threw over the man who made him, Timothy Healy, is said to intend to follow up the biography of his former chief with a bundle of reminiscences which will not be to the glorification of the late Irish leader.

The khedive intends to make a tour of the principal European courts this year, leaving Egypt early in May. Abbas Pasha will visit Vienna, St. Petersburg, Berlin and Paris before coming to London. He is not likely to arrive in England until the end of June. The khedive will stay at Buckingham palace, as a guest of the queen, who is to receive a visit from him at Windsor.

The engagement of Grand Duchess Xenie and the Grand Duke Alexander Michaelovitch, which the daily papers reported on Saturday was announced by me about 18 months ago. Official notification of the betrothal was postponed by command of the emperor in consequence of a scandal which was caused in the Russian court by the morganatic marriage which was contracted some time ago by the Grand Duke Michael, the elder brother of the future bridegroom.

Emperor William's present to Prince Bismarck consisted of a dozen bottles of the famous Steinberg Cabinet of the great comet year, which is the finest and rarest wine in the imperial cellars, and remarkable both for fragrance and strength. The gift is worthy of the event, for all such wine is absolutely priceless and probably only to be found in cellars of the emperor and the Duke of Luxembourg. Old Emperor William sent half a dozen bottles of the same wine as a present to the queen in 1887, and it was brought over by Emperor Frederick, then crown prince. Fine Rhenish wines get scarcer every year, for there has not been a first rate vintage since 1868.

It is practically settled that before many months have passed C. Rhodes the "Butcher of the Matabele," will again visit England. The object of his trip will be primarily financial, but it will also have a distinctly political object.

#### The Home Rule Fund.

Montreal, Jan. 30.—Hon. Edward Blake addressed an audience of nearly 2000 on the Home Rule question here to-night and made an earnest appeal for funds. At the close of the meeting $1500 was subscribed toward the Home Rule fund. Mr. Blake will speak in Boston on Wednesday night and will return on the 10th of February.

# ALDERMAN WILSON'S PLAN

## For Sewering Victoria Explained to the Council.

## MORE ABOUT ENGINEER MOHUN

**Most of Communications—Reports From Standing Committees—Tenders Received and Opened in Council—Superintendent of Streets Appointed.**

The minutes of the previous meeting of the council were adopted as read at the council meeting last night. On the desk of each alderman was a list of communications sent in during the past week and the committees to which they had been referred. The following is the list:

Geo. H. Duncan, medical health officer, enclosing account from Charles Hayward of $58.50, being funeral expenses of Charles Little, the late caretaker of the suspect station, and recommending that it be paid.

C. H. Baxter, requesting settlement of account of $13.50, to account due C. P. N. Co., for certain fares.

Charles Williams, enclosing account of $40.10, being expenses connected with placing his name upon the voters' list.

Drake, Jackson & Helmcken, applying for the payment of $45 for W. A. Elliott for nine months' rent of lot 921 James Bay, and also costs of appellants in Chinese peddler cases taxed at $73.

All were referred to the finance committee.

R. W. Hinton and sixteen others, requesting that a sidewalk be laid along Montreal street, between Michigan avenue and Simcoe street.

Heisterman & Co., requesting that a sidewalk be laid on the north side of Princess avenue from Douglas street to Government; also a gravel crossing on Douglas street at the intersection of Queens avenue.

William Goudie and sixteen others, requesting that Esquimalt street, Victoria West, be opened up and a sidewalk laid thereon.

C. T. Dupont and T. Elford, requesting that a six foot sidewalk be laid on the street running north from Cadboro Bay road to the junction with a street running west to the intersection of Belmont avenue, offering to convey said street to the city and desiring that it be named Stadacona avenue.

James Terry, requesting that a sidewalk be laid on North Chatham street between Stanley avenue and Belmont street.

J. H. Friend, desiring permission to use the planks of the old sidewalk on Gorge road from Garbally west to lay a three plank sidewalk on Andrew street from Ellice street to Garbally road.

H. B. W. Adkman and 33 others, requesting that the water pipe and sidewalk on Gorge road west of Garbally be replaced by a five inch water pipe and a new sidewalk.

Referred to the street committee.

J. P. Matthews and six others, requesting that the surface drain be laid on Montreal street between Niagara and Dallas road.

J. R. Carmichael and two others, applying for a drain in front of their property, lots 5 and 6, block 2, Gorge road.

John T. Allan and eighteen others, requesting that a box drain be laid down Rendell street. Referred to drainage committee.

E. C. Johnson, superintendent, calling attention to the evasion of payment of market fees by Chinese peddlers. Referred to market committee.

R. W. Hinton and eighteen others, desiring an electric light for Montreal street, between Michigan and Simcoe streets. Referred to electric light committee.

Chief Deasy of the fire department was granted leave to attend the convention of the Pacific Coast Fire Chiefs at San Francisco.

A letter was received from residents of Montrose avenue, asking what action had been taken in regard to a petition asking for the macadamizing of that thoroughfare at the expense of property owners.

Ald. Ledingham favored the idea of local improvement.

Ald. Wilson would like to see the local improvement generally carried into effect. He asked that a committee be appointed to draw up an arrangement whereby the question of local improvement could be gone into thoroughly and worked out satisfactorily. The council should have the power of borrowing the money necessary for the local improvements and afterwards assessing the property benefited.

Ald. Baker said the majority of the Montrose avenue ratepayers did not favor the local improvement. The old local improvement by-law did not satisfy the community at large. Persons resident in the old limits of the city were adverse to the improvement by-law, but it might work in the new portion.

Ald. Munn said part of the local improvement by-law had been repealed.

Ald. Dwyer did not think the by-law would work.

The communication was deferred until another meeting.

The architects' association of British Columbia asked that all architects be given a chance to compete in all public buildings.

Agreed, as regards all large works.

Col. Prior wrote, stating he had received the resolution of the city council asking that the Dominion government erect a retaining wall on the Dallas road.

Thursday evening was set apart for the workmen to hold a meeting in the city hall.

Tenders for printing and binding two hundred copies of the annual report were opened. They were: Joseph Roarke, $1.75 a page; E. R. Cusack, $1.50 a page; James A. Cohen, $1.60 a page; Colonist, $1.73 a page.

The tenders were referred to the printing committee, to award the contract to the lowest tenderer, providing all requirements were complied with.

Tenders for supplies to the Old Men's Home were referred to the Old Men's Home committee to award the contract to the lowest tenderer.

Sidewalk tenders were opened and referred to the street committee and city engineer. Tenders were received from Henry Mundy, G. Maitland, Thos. Elliott, A. C. Matthews and J. P. Munroe. The tenders of G. Maitland, Thos. Elliott and J. P. Munroe were very close in their figures.

Ald. Humphrey moved that a superintendent of streets be appointed, to be under the orders of the city engineer.

Ald. Humphrey did not think it required three foremen to be paid to look at the men working. He had seen this. He thought one man could do all the "bossing" required.

Ald. Dwyer favored the idea.

Ald. Ledingham said it was a move in the right direction. The council required $1 worth of work for a dollar, and not 25 cents worth, as at present. No private business would be run in such a manner.

Ald. Harris did not approve of the scheme. He did not want new offices created. He favored retrenchment.

Ald. Vigelius was satisfied with the present system.

Ald. Styles said the idea was impracticable; it had been tried before and abandoned. He would not favor any more appointments this year. The cars of aldermen were dinned on the street corners by ratepayers asking what the city officials were doing and crying for weeding out; $74,000 a year for salaries was too much for Victoria to stand.

Ald. Dwyer said his idea was to decrease the staff and abolish the position of foreman.

Ald. Ledingham said it worked in bigger cities than Victoria.

Ald. Baker favored the appointment of one man as superintendent, and would give him power to employ and discharge, but put him under the authority of the street committee.

The resolution was amended to add the name of the street committee, was put and carried by a vote of 6 to 3.

Ald. Wilson moved that a by-law be introduced to raise the sum of $100,000 for sewerage purposes. Ald. Wilson speaking to the motion said:

"My desire is that the whole city should be fully sewered, and many other things done to place Victoria in the front rank, as the most desirable residence portion of the Pacific coast. As a representative of James Bay at the municipal board, it might be expected by some of the ratepayers of that ward that I should first give attention to its requirements. I am not one who believes that all the energies of an alderman from any particular ward should be blindly devoted to the ward that elects him. The city as a whole is my ward, and its interests will receive my utmost and devoted attention from what I consider a go-ahead, liberal and economical management. My first insight into civic affairs was an inspection of the maps of the sewerage system in the city engineer's office. I at once saw the necessity of completing the system, including that portion of the city known as the business area, about one-third of which is already sewered, and of which no one street seems complete, so I determined to attack this portion of the sewers by way of a beginning, with the view of having our business streets placed in a clean and useful condition. It is needless for me to say that other portions of the city require sewers more or less. Everyone ought to have the benefit of sewerage. The steps I have taken are initiatory to the sewering of the whole city. I begin with what I hope to accomplish as a means to the beginning of the end. That the separate system adopted, after so much care and expense to the city, is conceded by competent authorities capable of understanding the requirements of this city to be the best, ought to be a sufficient guarantee for those now in power to go on with that system; and loyally carry out to completion the scheme so far advanced; and, for myself, I heartily endorse the separate system. That one man should have a sewer to his house at the expense of the whole city, and that another, have none and yet be taxed his share of the other man's sewer, is manifestly unjust and unreasonable, and it is my intention to rectify this glaringly unsatisfactory condition of things in so far as I can. That the present system having been started with $300,000 of borrowed money—and that for 50 years—is in every way unfortunate, and a matter of much regret. It now only remains to try and somewhat mitigate this false step and adopt a better plan for our future public works. With the exception of the main outlet the sewers ought to be paid for by the property directly deriving the benefit. Now, it will be necessary to enter into an estimate of the cost of the main sewers and deduct their cost from the total expenditure. Then assess the difference to the property now sewered. I have every reason to believe that the citizens of Victoria will not submit to pay cash down for the sewers they have already laid. They having so long been accustomed to a good paternal city government to have everything done for them, out of the city taxes and borrowed money, it is now apparent that this system must be checked and a new method adopted. My scheme, under these circumstances, is that a modified form of local improvement must now be followed and I propose to borrow a sum of money on the city's credit, which can be had more easily and cheaply than on the local improvement bond system in vogue in some of our neighboring cities on the other side of the line. Of course I do not expect to please everybody and take a sewer to every man's house at once, but it will all come in due season. It is better to deal with one district at a time and thus complete what is already so far advanced. This done, it will be in order to find out the actual cost—minus the main outlets—of the sewers laid, and assess the property receiving the most benefit therefrom per foot front, improved property and unimproved property alike, which amounts will be paid off, in ten yearly payments, thus wiping out the actual cost of the sewers so assessed. Persons wishing to pay at once will receive the benefit of actual cost and have no share in paying the interest on money borrowed. Now, as to James Bay, Work Estate, Spring Ridge, Victoria West and other portions of the city, the same plan can be adopted, either pay as you go or borrow money on the ten years' plan on the city bonds. You will see from this plan that not one cent will come out of the general city taxes to pay for sewering private property. I am sure that any reasonable person will not object to pay his small proportion for so much benefit as will be derived from a properly constructed sewer. Personally I am opposed to large contracts. Small contracts can be more easily handled. They save extravagance and needless waste, and, moreover, have the advantage of giving employment to our own people, as also any one who is used to such work can take a contract of, say, one or two blocks, and do the work as cheaply as a large contractor would care to handle such business. As a matter of fact, large contractors sub-let most of the work and quietly sit around until pay time comes, when they pocket a sum that they practically never earned. Under my scheme, there is nothing to prevent private owners from making their own sewers, of course under the supervision of the city engineer's department and in conformity with the outlined scheme adopted by the city. The residents of any street might make their own sewers if so disposed, and pay for so doing, and not be bothered with paying so much per year. The business portions of the sewers are say, 15 feet deep, while a resident portion could manage with two or three feet. The cost per foot frontage to such a street would be very little and could be easily paid at once, but these are all matters of detail. Let us have one portion done at a time. More will rapidly follow."

Leave was granted to introduce the by-law.

Ald. Dwyer moved for the appointment of a water committee. The resolution was carried and Mayor Teague named as a committee Ald. Styles, Harris and Dwyer.

Ald. Harris moved that a by-law be introduced to lay out the new cemetery ground. The by-law was introduced.

The finance committee recommended appropriation of $6240. Adopted. An appropriation for $3000 under the surface drainage by-law was also approved.

The fire wardens reported re the tenders for fodder for fire horses. Brackman & Ker and R. Baker & Sons tendered. The tender of Brackman & Ker, being the lowest, was accepted by the council.

The market committee reported recommending that wire fencing be placed over the market gates.—Carried.

The printing committee recommended that samples of all printed material used by the corporation be collected in a catalogue. Adopted.

The sewerage committee reported on Mr. Mohun's claim of the sewerage plans. The committee left the Mohun plan claim to the whole council.

Ald. Harris said Engineer Mohun had laid down the system of sewerage on the contour plan and elevation lines given by a plan of the city.

Mayor Teague said that plan was prepared eight years ago.

Ald. Harris replied the mayor was correct.

Ald. Munn thought the sewerage committee and the city barristers should inquire.

Ald. Humphrey said Engineer Mohun had not stated what his claim was.

Discussion dropped.

Ald. Styles moved for the payment of the salaries of civic servants for the current month. Carried.

The assessment roll by-law was brought up. Under this by-law improvements are assessed at 25 per cent. of their value, instead of 50 per cent. The assessments are to be completed in April, instead of May, as last year.

Ald. Munn said the council was without power to remove taxation from improvements. Moreover, the council had to have revenue, and the sum realized last year on improvements was $48,000. The assessment on land, it was estimated, would be reduced $2,000,000.

The by-law was read a second time and the council went into committee of the whole and the by-law was afterwards finished.

The cemetery loan by-law was read a first time.

Ald. Munn asked when the estimates would be read.

Mayor Teague explained that they would be forthcoming in a day or two. They were waiting for the communication from the school trustees.

Council adjourned at 10.25.

# A TEXT FOR MOTHERS!

## Its Consideration Demands Attention.

### A MOTHER'S LETTER.

The majority of mothers are always thankful for advice when baby is poorly and in such a condition as to retard natural growth and development. Our advice is brief and pointed; a few words will suffice to cause serious thought and reflection. "Look well to your baby's diet;" this text is full of meaning, and concerns baby's welfare.

We feel assured that after earnest consideration, you will join that vast army of mothers who are now using Lactated Food for their little ones. A few day's trial of Lactated Food will convince you that it has no equal as a life-sustaining food.

Mrs. A. L. Gagnon, of 275 St. Charles Borromee street, Montreal, writes as follows:

"Having used your celebrated Lactated Food for several months for my baby, I have much pleasure in testifying to its great superiority and worth. Before using Lactated Food, I was feeding my baby with other foods. She got very sickly and we thought she would die. The use of Lactated Food completely restored her to health, and has made her strong and fat. My baby is now ten months old and has never had any of the usual summer complaints common to children fed on poor foods. I strongly recommend Lactated Food to all mothers."

**Risks of Science.**

In 1864 Tyndall performed the experiment of separating light from heat. In the course of the investigations which enabled him to do this he made one of the most daring experiments that ever a scientific man ventured on. Mr. Jeans said: "Knowing that a layer of iodine placed before the eye intercepted the light, he determined to place his own eye in the focus of strong invisible rays. He knew that if in doing so the dark rays were absorbed in a high degree by the humors of the eye the albumen of the humors might coagulate; and, on the other hand, if there was no high absorption the rays might strike upon the retina with a force sufficient to destroy it. When he first brought his eye undefended near the dark focus the heat on the parts surrounding the pupil was too intense to be endured. He therefore made an aperture in the plate of metal, and placing his eye behind this aperture he gradually approached the point of convergence of the invisible rays. First the pupil and next the retina were placed in the focus without any sensible damage. Immediately afterwards a sheet of platinum foil placed in the position which the retina had occupied became red hot.—Western Mail.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria,
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria,
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria,
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

**Schiffmann's Asthma Cure.**

Who have tried in vain other means of relief should try "Schiffmann's Asthma Cure." No waiting for results. Its action is immediate, direct and certain, as a single trial proves. Send to Dr. R. Schiffmann, St. Paul, Minn., for a free trial package, but ask your druggist first.

**Emperor William's Birthday.**

London, Jan. 29.—At the reception in the White hall in honor of the Kaiser's birthday, Chancellor Caprivi was the first to approach the throne, and as he stepped before the Emperor the latter extended his hand with the greatest cordiality and remained in conversation with him for some minutes. Among the former ministers who attended was Count Herbert Bismarck, and it is generally expected that he will be appointed to some post of influence. The schools, both public and private, throughout the empire, celebrated the holiday. All the cabinet ministers, public officials, judges, municipal officers, members of the Reichstag and Diet, numerous societies, and especially the soldiers' associations, in addition to private citizens, gave dinners in honor of the event. The day was also celebrated in the principal barracks of Berlin, where the soldiers were feasted by the officers and were afterwards allowed a night off. In connection with the Emperor's birthday the semi-official Reichsanzeiger published a cabinet order, addressed by the Emperor to the minister of education, announcing his majesty's intention of giving an annual prize of 3,000 marks for the study of classical art among German artists, the subject for competition to be selected each year by the Emperor.

The Post learns that the Emperor has presented Bismarck with some cloth in order that the latter may have a grey military overcoat made such as his majesty wears. Herr Krupp, in honor of the birthday of the Emperor and the latter's reconciliation with Bismarck, has presented the town of Essen with 100,000 marks, which will be devoted to founding a charitable institution. With the Emperor's permission this institution will be called the "Emperor William II and Prince Bismarck Institution."

*Mr. Robert W. Denvir*

An Exempt Fireman of Jackson Engine Co., Long Island City, N. Y., says that at Christmas, 1890, he could only take a smell of dinner, as he was in a fearful condition from Dyspepsia. The next summer he went to Europe for his health, but came home uncured. In the fall he decided upon a thorough trial of

**Hood's Sarsaparilla**

And by Christmas had a hearty appetite, healthy digestion, and was perfectly well. His cure was due wholly to Hood's Sarsaparilla.

HOOD'S PILLS cure liver ills, constipation, biliousness, jaundice, and sick headache. Try them.

**VIGOR OF MEN**

Easily, Quickly, Permanently Restored.

Weakness Nervousness, Debility, and all the train of evils from early errors or later excesses, the results of overwork, sickness, worry, etc. Full strength, development and tone given to every organ and portion of the body. Simple, natural methods. Immediate improvement seen. Failure impossible. 2,000 references. Book, explanation and proofs mailed (sealed) free.

ERIE MEDICAL CO., Buffalo, N.Y.

This is what is needed.....
A Food and Tonic Combined
.....and you have it in

**STAMINAL.**

You cannot help getting strength under the combined influence of the vital principle of Beef and Wheat with Hypophosphites.

Sold by all Grocers and Druggists. Prepared by The Johnston Fluid Beef Co., Montreal.

**VICTORIA BUILDING SOCIETY.**

The Annual general meeting of the above society will be held at Sir William Wallace Society Hall, Broad street, (opposite View street) on Wednesday, 31st January, 1894, at 8 p.m.

To receive the directors' report, also secretary's report and balance sheet for the past year, and such other business as may be brought before the meeting, also Election of Officers and Board of Management.

By order
A. St. G. FLINT,
Secretary.

j27

**NOTICE.**

In the matter of the Point Comfort Hotel Company, Limited, in liquidation.

All persons having claims against the above company are required to send in their claims, duly attested, to the undersigned, within ten days from this date.

Dated 20th day of January, 1894.
Room No. 2, A. H. SCAIFE,
Wilson House, Victoria. Liquidator.
j19-10t

**NOTICE.**

I will not be responsible for any debts contracted by my wife, Mrs. D. H. Adams, after this date.
Dec. 23, 1893. D. H. ADAMS.

**NOTICE.**

Having purchased the stock of S. L. Kelly & Co., we are prepared to sell at lowest prices a fine line of heating stoves and ranges. Also tinware, copperware, etc. Jobbing and repairing strictly attended to. Hoping for a continuance of favors given the old firm.

Yours etc.,
S. B. KELLY & Co.,
No. 34 Yates St.
j23-1m

**J. Horner & Co.**

ARGYLE HOUSE

**BARGAINS**

FOR JANUARY.

14 yds Canton Flannel for $1.
7 yds. Grey Flannel for $1.
6 yds. White Flannel for $1.
14 yds. Flannelette for $1.
12 yds. Toweling for $1.
15 yds. White Calico for $1.
Women's Heavy Wool Hose, Black, 25c. a pair.
Women's Cashmere Hose, Black, 25c a pair.
Children's Heavy Black Wool Hose, 25c. a pair.
Bed Comforts, 75c. each.
Grey Blankets, $2 a pair.
Samples of Carpets, 50 per cent. below wholesale prices.
One more Case of those 50c. Corsets, worth 6c.

J. Horner & Co.

**PUBLIC NOTICE.**

The following named Street is closed to public traffic till further notice, viz: Stanley Street, from North Chatham to Bodwell Street.

E. A. WILMOT,
City Engineer.

j11-tf

**PUBLIC NOTICE.**

The following named street is closed to public traffic till further notice, viz: First street, between Bay and King's Road.

E. A. WILMOT,
City Engineer.

**$10 REWARD**

Will be given to any person or persons giving such information as will lead to the arrest and conviction of any person or persons injuring or destroying the newly planted shade trees in Beacon Hill Park, or wilfully damaging other Corporation property in said Park.

By order,
WELLINGTON J. DOWLER,
C.M.C.

City Clerk's Office,
23rd January, 1894. j24

**BRITISH COLUMBIA PROTESTANT ORPHAN'S HOME**

Hillside Avenue, Victoria, B.C.

Notice is hereby given that the twenty-first annual meeting of the subscribers to the above institution will be held in the committee room of the City Hall, Victoria, on Tuesday, January 30th, 1894, at 8 p.m., to receive the reports of the retiring officers, to elect a Committee of Management for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of any other business that may lawfully be brought before such meeting.

Donations and subscriptions for 1893 forwarded to the Honorary Treasurer, Mr. James Hutcheson, on or before Monday, the 29th instant, will be acknowledged in his report.

CHARLES HAYWARD,
Honorary Secretary.
j23

**NOTICE.**

Municipal Act, 1892.

I hereby give notice that I intend to apply at the sitting of the Board of Licensing Commissioners to be held in next March for the transfer from myself to Horatio White, of the license now held by me to sell wines, spirituous or fermented liquors by retail at the "Omineca Saloon" Government street, in the city of Victoria.

M. J. CONLIN.
Dec. 6th, 1893. ja17-30t

**WALTER BAKER & CO.**

COCOA and CHOCOLATE

Highest Awards
World's Columbian Exposition.

On the following articles, namely:
BREAKFAST COCOA,
PREMIUM No. 1 CHOCOLATE,
GERMAN SWEET CHOCOLATE,
VANILLA CHOCOLATE,
COCOA BUTTER,

For "purity of material," "excellent flavor," and "uniform even composition."

SOLD BY GROCERS EVERYWHERE.
WALTER BAKER & CO., DORCHESTER, MASS.

**W. J. STODDART,**

Watches, Clocks and Jewelry repaired at the lowest price in town and the best of work.

Cleaning, 75c.; best main spring, 75c; balance staffs, $1.25; clocks cleaned, 50c.; seal teeth mounted for brooches in gold, $3.50; seal charms and pins, $2.00.

Repairs of every description.

New York Hotel Building, Yates Street,
Opposite Wilson Hotel.

N.B.—Chronometers, Repeaters, Chronographs repaired at half the price charged elsewhere.

**SNOWFLAKE FLOUR**

For FAMILY Use
IS THE BEST.
Ask Your Grocer for it. Have no other.
Manufactured by
RED CROWN ROLLER MILLS,
ALBANY, OREGON.

**WE CLAIM**

To be the only house in B. C. where you can be fitted with glasses which will give comfort and ease to the eyes.

To furnish glasses FAR SUPERIOR in quality to any you can obtain elsewhere.

**F. W. Nolte & Co.,**
ONLY OPTICIANS OF B. C., 37 Fort St.
417 Hastings street, Vancouver.

**VICTORIA OPTICAL CO.,**
The Leading Opticians. 100 Government St.

Perfected Spectacles and Eye-glasses on hand and carefully adjusted. Satisfaction guaranteed. Optical goods of every description. Repairing in all branches done with neatness and despatch. No fancy prices.

A. HYAMS - - Manager

**PUBLIC NOTICE.**

The undersigned will make loans from $1 to $1000 on any approved security.

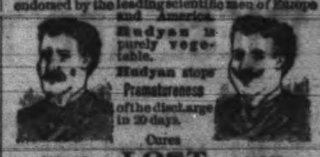
VICTORIA LOAN OFFICE,
133 Government street.

Private entrance on Pandora street.
Business strictly confidential. s19-tf

THE GREAT

*Hudyan.*

This extraordinary Rejuvenator is the most wonderful discovery of the age. It has been endorsed by the leading scientific men of Europe and America.



Hudyan is purely vegetable.
Hudyan stops Premature ness of the discharge in 20 days.
Cures
BEFORE LOST AFTER
MANHOOD

Constipation, Dizziness, Failing Sensations, Nervous Twitching of the eyes and other parts, Strengthens, Invigorates and tones the entire system. Hudyan cures debility Nervousness, and developes and restores weak organs. Pains in the back are stopped quickly. Over 2,000 private endorsements.

Premature means impotency in the first stage. It is a symptom of seminal weakness and barrenness. It can be stopped in 20 days by the use of Hudyan.

The new discovery was made by the Specialists of the old famous Hudson Medical Institute. It is the strongest vitalizer made, quick, very powerful, but harmless. Sold for $1.00 a package or 6 packages for $5.00 (plain sealed boxes). Written guarantee given for a cure. If you buy six boxes and are not entirely cured, six more will be sent to you free of all charge. Send for circulars and testimonials. Address

HUDSON MEDICAL INSTITUTE,
1032 Market St., San Francisco, Cal.

KEEPS YOU IN HEALTH.
DUNN'S FRUIT SALINE
DELIGHTFULLY REFRESHING.
A safeguard against infectious diseases.
Sold by chemists throughout the world.
F. G. DUNN & CO. Works—Croydon, England.
LANGLEY & CO., Victoria,
Agents for B.C.

**FARM FOR SALE.**

A FARM OF TWO HUNDRED ACRES ON West Saanich road, about eight miles from Victoria. Sixty acres good bottom land, forty acres cleared, well ditched and fenced. Price $30 per acre; half cash, balance on time. Apply to GEORGE LINDSAY,
52 Third street, Victoria.

AUCTION SALES.

## JOSHUA DAVIES, AUCTIONEER

# WRECK

I am instructed by A. R. Milne, Esq., receiver of wrecks, to sell by public auction on

**Wednesay, Jan. 31st, 1894,**

at 11 o'clock a.m.

On the premises, No. 1 Bastion St., lately occupied by C. Strouse & Co., next to Board of Trade Building,

**The American Schooner Norway**

As she now lies wrecked near Jordan river, together with her Masts, Sails, Anchors, etc., etc.

—ALSO—

**Her Cargo of Lumber**

The Norway was built at San Francisco, California, in 1870, her gross tonnage being 192.61, net tonnage 183.01, length 123 feet, breadth 32 feet, depth 9.4.

TERMS—Cash, as soon as sold. Customs duties to be paid by purchaser.

JOSHUA DAVIES,
Auctioneer.

## G. BYRNES, Auctioneer.

# AUCTION

**10 TONS GRANULATED SUGAR**

**Thursday February ist. at 11 a. m.**

on account of whom it may concern:

I am instructed to sell at the Outer Wharf:

EX "MIOWARA."

5 tons of Granulated Sugar from Ripple Creek, Queensland, damaged, marked LB in triangle.

EX "ARAWA."

5 tons of Granulated Sugar from Ripple Creek, Queensland, in good order, marked LBI in triangle.

G. BYRNES,
Auctioneer.

jan29

## JOSHUA DAVIES,

AUCTIONEER.

# Customs Sale

Under instructions from A. R. Milne, Esq., collector, I will sell by public auction, at the Customs Warehouse, Wharf street, on

**Wednesday, Feb. 7**

at 11 o'clock a.m.

# ABANDONED GOODS

481 PACKAGES CHINA WINES AND CORDIALS, various shipments, marks and numbers.

GOODS OVER TWO YEARS IN BONDED WAREHOUSE, various shipments, marks and numbers.

GOODS UNCLAIMED, various shipments, marks and numbers.

Full particulars will be published by catalogue.

Terms cash.

JOSHUA DAVIES,
Auctioneer.

## G. BYRNES, Auctioneer.

# AUCTION

**Real Estate.**

**THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 8th, 11 A.M.**

By order of the Supreme Court of B.C.

INTESTATE ESTATE OF JOHN McDONALD.

I will sell at my salesroom, Wharf street, Victoria, Lot Six, Russell St., Victoria West, being a subdivision of acre lots 34, 36, and 38, Springfield, estate being part of section XXXI, Esquimalt District, together with cottage thereon.

For further particulars apply to J. P. Walls, Bastion Square, vendor's solicitor.

G. BYRNES, Auctioneer.

# PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

## Dr. Watt's Anti-Chinese Resolution Ruled Out of Order by the Speaker.

## DISCUSSION ON MORE DOCUMENTS

**The Attorney-General Misses Another at Maple Ridge and Mr. Kitchen Misses One at Surrey Centre—Another Short Session of the Fight.**

Monday, January 29.

The speaker took the chair at 3 o'clock. Prayers by Rev. Dr. Campbell.

The private bills committee reported that the rules had been complied with in connection with the bills to incorporate the Delta & New Westminster railway and to consolidate the British Columbia Southern railway acts. The report was received.

The petitions read on Friday were received.

The house went into committee to consider the message from His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor enclosing bill intituled "an act to provide for the establishment of a bureau of labor statistics, and also for the formation of councils of conciliation and arbitration." The bill was reported to the house and read a first time.

Hon. Mr. Turner introduced a bill intituled "an act to consolidate and amend the acts respecting the provincial board of horticulture." It was read a first time.

Mr Horne moved: Whereas by an act entitled "an act respecting the transfer of certain public property to the provincial government," chapter 7, 54 and 55 Victoria, the governor-general in council may by such instrument as he authorizes for that purpose transfer, without pecuniary consideration, to the province of British Columbia all the interests of her majesty in the rights of Canada in the foreshore and bed of every or any stream, river, lake, harbor, bay, open sea, or other territorial waters of Canada within the limits of this province; and whereas the corporation of the city of Vancouver is desirous of obtaining, for public purposes, all that portion of False creek lying to the east of Westminster avenue, in the city of Vancouver, together with the tidal lands of the same, and the right to dam and drain the said portion of False creek; be it therefore resolved, that a respectful address be presented to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, praying His Honor to take such steps as he may deem necessary to have that portion of False creek and tidal lands referred to transferred to the province of British Columbia, for the purpose of having the said tidal lands conveyed to the corporation of the city of Vancouver."

Mr. Horne said the mud flats mentioned were of no use to any one, and in fact were a nuisance to the city. The water was not navigable, and therefore the transfer of the mud flats to the city would not interfer with navigation. If it was owned by the city it could be reclaimed and put to many useful purposes.

Hon. Mr. Beaven thought Mr. Horne was moving in the right direction. The latter lines, however, he thought were out of order. If the tidal lands were transferred to the province, it could only only be dealt by a recommendation of the government of the day to the house. It would of course be well for the government to afterwards transfer the land to the city. The provincial government had an incontestable right to the tidal lands of the province. It was not the same here as in the other provinces. Here the province had all the rights to the lands that the Imperial government had. This was shown when the graving dock was built. The minister of marine objected to the province taking the land for the dock, but the government took it, and the Dominion government never contested it. Passing resolutions of this kind recognized the Dominion government rights to the tidal lands, which they had not.

Hon. Mr. Davie said the subject was not a new one. The question came up some time ago in connection with the same land. The government of the day had referred the question to an eminent lawyer, who was here at the time, and he upheld the right of the Dominion to the foreshore. A judgment of the supreme court of Canada also upheld the right of the Dominion.

Hon. Mr. Beaven—That does not refer to British Columbia.

Hon. Mr. Davie—It refers to the provinces generally. The matter is likely to be settled shortly, as he had been given to understand that the Dominion government intended to transfer the tidal lands to the province. The resolution, he thought, would quicken the action of the Dominion. It was right that the land should be dealt with by the city.

The resolution was passed.

Mr. Sword moved that an address be presented to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor praying him to send down to the house a return showing the amount of taxes due and unpaid in each district at the close of the financial year, 30th June, 1893. Also a statement showing how much of these amounts has accrued in each year."

The resolution was adopted.

Mr. Watt moved "that an address be presented to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, praying him to cause to be laid before this house a return of all the hospitals receiving aid from the legislature, showing—1, number of directors or trustees, and how elected or appointed; 2, number of patients, male or female, who may be accommodated in each; 3, number of patients treated during the year 1893, number discharged; number died, and ages of those died or discharged; 4, number of free patients, number of paying patients; 5, totals of income and expenditure for the year 1893, receipts to show amounts from legislative grant, from paying patients, from subscriptions or other sources; 6, cost of buildings erected, showing amounts of subscriptions from private sources, amounts received from government; 7, number of hospitals having infectious or isolation wards or buildings; 8, number of hospital boards sending in copies of annual report to government; 9, number of hospitals inspected during the year."

The motion was passed.

Mr. Watt's motion asking for an amendment to the municipal act to tax employers of Chinese was laid over at the request of the speaker, there being a constitutional question involved.

bill to amend the supreme court act was introduced by Hon. Mr. Davie, read a first time and a second time by consent. Hon. Mr. Davie explained that the object of the bill was to make the electoral district of Nanaimo a separate supreme court district. At present there were a number of cases pending, and it would cause a great deal of inconvenience if they had to be transferred to Victoria. The bill provided that the Nanaimo county court judge could try supreme court cases.

Mr. Kitchen asked the honorable the chief commissioner of lands and works what portion of Vancouver Island is included in the coast district. Hon. Mr. Vernon answered that the coast district did not include any portion of Vancouver Island.

Mr. Kitchen's other questions were laid over, as was also Mr. Keith's question regarding the constitutionality of the coal mines regulation act. Hon. Mr. Davie, referring to the latter question, said he would be better able to give a satisfactory answer if it was laid over.

The house went into committee, Mr. McKenzie in the chair, to consider the witnesses and evidence bill. Hon. Mr. Davie explained that a man would not be compelled by the bill to give evidence against himself. The committee rose, reported progress and asked leave to sit again.

Hon. Mr. Vernon presented a return of the correspondence between himself, Mr. Gauvreau and Captain Moore regarding the Gauvreau expedition.

Hon. Mr. Davie moved the second reading of the fraudulent statements act. He said the title fully explained the bill. It was read a second time.

The speaker rendered the following ruling in regard to Dr. Watt's motion to give municipalities powers to tax employers of Chinamen:

The resolution of the hon. member for Cariboo (Mr. Watt) proposes to inaugurate a system of indirect taxation, which the province not having power to adopt for its own purposes, cannot confer on a municipality (see sec. 92 B. N. A. act, sub-sec. 2.) The tax, although paid by the employer in the first instance, would indirectly be paid by the employe, as the amount would be deducted from his wages. In view, too, of the decision of the supreme court in the cases of Tai Sing v. Maguire and Regina v. Wung Chong (British Columbia law reports, vol. 1, parts 1 and 2) in which it was sought by the province to enforce unequal taxation on Chinese, I think it would be a waste of time and money to allow a resolution of the nature to go through, since the principle it involves could not be enforced. I therefore rule that the motion imposes a tax that is ultra vires of the powers of the legislature.

(Signed) D. W. HIGGINS,
Speaker.

Hon. Mr. Davie rose to a question of privilege. There was a leading article in last Saturday's Times referring to a vote taken last year on a resolution similar to the one passed by the house last week. The article gave a list of members who, it said, voted against the resolution last year. As a matter of fact, last year's resolution passed without a division. He was of opinion that the division referred to was taken another time, when he was in Nanaimo. There as another thing that he would refer to. In the report of the legislature in the Times of Friday last Mr. Kitchen was reported to have said that Mr. McLagan had a copy of the public accounts several days before he (Mr. Davie) had shown them to Mr. Kitchen. He did not know that he would have noticed this had he not received a letter drawing his attention to it. He read a letter from Mr. McLagan denying the accuracy of what Mr. Kitchen had said. Continuing, Mr. Davie said that Mr. McLagan had not had a copy of the public accounts. In fact he had only taken one copy over to the mainland.

Mr. Kitchen—A copy of the public accounts was in Mr. McLagan's hands at Maple Ridge, and I can prove it. The attorney-general will not deny that he left a copy of the accounts on the table at the Maple Ridge meeting.

Mr. Sword had certainly understood that Mr. McLagan had a copy of the public accounts at Maple Ridge.

Mr. Kitchen said the attorney-general was quoting from the public accounts of 1892-3 at the Maple Ridge meeting. He (Mr. Kitchen) was quoting from the estimates for the same fiscal year, when Mr. McLagan produced the public accounts and showed them to him. The government papers had been insinuating that the documents he had referred to the other day were only drafts of letters. The document he had referred to was a printed document. The only written document he had received from the attorney-general was a statement of appropriations and expenditures for Westminster district.

Hon. Mr. Davie said he had certainly handed the public accounts and a written document to Mr. Kitchen at Chilliwack, at different times.

Mr. Kitchen said the attorney-general gave him all the documents at one time. He said again that Mr. McLagan had a copy of the public accounts in his possession at Maple Ridge. If the attorney-general denied it he would obtain affidavits to show that it was so. He would ask him if he did not lay a copy of the public accounts on a table at the Maple Ridge meeting when Mr. McLagan was present?

Hon. Mr. Davie said he certainly had a copy of the public accounts at the Maple Ridge meeting, and no doubt laid it on the table, where Mr. McLagan might have glanced at it. That was different to having a copy in his possession.

Mr. Kitchen—I said before that Mr. McLagan did have a copy of the public accounts in his possession. He would now like to draw the attention of the house to a statement made in the Vancouver World, which intimated that he took a document from the attorney-general at Maple Ridge.

Hon. Mr. Davie said he did miss a document at the Maple Ridge meeting, and had found it under some documents on which Mr. Kitchen had his hand.

Mr. Sword—The attorney-general seems to forget that Mr. Kitchen also missed a document at Surrey Centre, which the attorney-general put in his pocket. As I said at the time, I thought the attorney-general had done it by mistake.

Hon. Mr. Davie—The document that Mr. Kitchen lost at Surrey Centre was one of several hundred circulars that he (Mr. Davie) had had printed for circulation. It contained a copy of one of his speeches. He had distributed all he had left, and asked Mr. Kitchen to lend him his copy, which he did.

Mr. Punch introduced a bill to incorporate the Delta & Westminster railway.

Mr. Kitchen asked: "On what date and on what terms or conditions, was $20,000 granted to the Island Mountain Quartz Mining Company?"

Hon. Mr. Turner—The grant to the Island Mountain Quartz Mining company was made on the 23rd of May, 1887, by authority of "An act to aid the development of quartz mines," and in accordance with an order-in-council approved on 23rd May, 1887, authorizing the guarantee and repayment within five years of a sum not exceeding $20,000 with the interest thereon, the interest not to exceed 6 per cent. per annum. The company obtained $20,000 from the Bank of British Columbia, and failed to comply with the conditions of section 5 of the act herein referred to. On the 31st of March, 1890, the amount, together with accumulated interest was paid by the government to the bank, amounting in all to $22,037,44, which, in accordance with the act, stands as a charge and claim against the property of the company.

LEGISLATIVE NOTES.

L. G. McPhillips, Q. C., A. Williams and J. A. Russell, of the Vancouver bar, yesterday interviewed the premier regarding proposed legislation.

Charles Pagden will take charge of the legislative restaurant this session.

NOTICES OF MOTION.

Hon. Mr. Davie—On Wednesday: To ask leave to introduce a bill intituled "An act to extend the application of the 'marriage act' and the 'registration of births, deaths and marriages act' to the society called the Salvation Army."

Hon. Mr. Davie—On Wednesday: To ask leave to introduce a bill intituled "An act to amend the 'licenses act.'"

Hon. Mr. Davie—On Wednesday: To ask leave to introduce a bill intituled "An act to abolish the right to access and use of light by prescription."

Dr. Milne—On Wednesday: That a respectful address be presented to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor requesting him to be cause to be sent down to the House copies of all correspondence between the province and the government of the Dominion relative to the Songhees Indian reserve, or better known as the Indian reserve, situated within the corporation limits of the city of Victoria.

Mr. Horne—On Wednesday: To ask leave to introduce a bill to repeal "the wide tire act, 1893."

Mr. Martin—On Wednesday: To ask leave to introduce a bill to amend "the game protection act, 1892, and amendment act, 1893."

Mr. Semlin—On Wednesday: That a respectful address be presented to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor asking His Honor to be pleased to cause to be sent down to this house copies of all contracts, tenders and correspondence between the government or any member thereof and the contractor for the construction of the Nakusp & Slocan railway.

Mr. Sword—On Wednesday: That an order of the House be granted for a return showing as at 30th June, 1893, the amount of rent, if any, due and unpaid on timber leases, with the names of the lessees, the location of the limits, and years during which such rent accrued; also the amount, if any, of royalties due on timber cut, the names of those in arrears, with the respective amounts and the years in which such arrears accrued.

Mr. Sword—On Wednesday: That an order of the House be granted for a return showing the amount, if any, of registry fees due and unpaid at the 30th of June, 1893; the names of those in arrears with the respective amounts and the years in which such arrears accrued.

Mr. Sword—On Wednesday: That an order of the House be granted for a return showing the sums, if any due and unpaid, on land sold in the various districts at the close of the financial year, 30th June, 1893.

QUESTIONS.

By Dr. Milne—On Wednesday: To ask the Hon. Finance Minister—Is it the intention of the government to repeal so much of the personal property tax enactment as relates to money loaned on mortgage on real estate?


# LIFE OR DEATH!

**When the Hungry Ask for Bread, shall They Receive a Stone?**

**When the Sick Seek a Cure, will They be Given a Medicine to Increase Their Sufferings?**

**Beware of the Recommendation, "Just as Good!"**

Paine's Celery Compound, the World's Great Healer and Life-Giver!

When a child asks his father for bread, will he receive a stone? When a poor and famishing mortal asks for food to appease the gnawing pangs of hunger, will he be given something that will add to suffering or end his life?

Fortunately for the deserving poor of our country, we have very few in our midst who are callous and indifferent to want, famine and distress. When the hungry ask to be filled, there is always a noble and honest response that is creditable to all classes of our population.

Notwithstanding the fact that our people are charitably disposed and ever ready to relieve poverty, we regret to say that there are men in our midst—business men too—who do not hesitate to take advantage of men and women who are brought low by disease and suffering, and whose lives are in peril.

These business men (we thank Heaven they are few in number) wilfully and deliberately withhold from the sick and afflicted the only remedy that can meet their cases and give a new life; and will take the money of their victims for the medicines they recommend because of the immense profits they make, never taking a thought for the precious life of the buyer, or caring whether pain or suffering is even alleviated for one short hour.

This unbusinesslike, unmanly and unworthy policy is followed by some dealers when Paine's celery compound is plainly and distinctly asked for. This dishonest practice of substituting—recommending—something just as good is carried on because Paine's celery compound does not pay as large a profit as inferior and worthless preparations.

When the sufferer goes or sends to such selfish and profit-loving dealers for Paine's celery compound is medicine which is as necessary for the cure of disease as is bread for the appeasing of hunger), he is met with the remark, politely uttered, "I have something else just as good;" and the buyer is often induced to take a decoction that adds to an already heavy burden of misery and suffering.

It is well that our Canadian people should know that there is nothing in this world as good as Paine's celery compound; nothing else can cope effectually with rheumatism, neuralgia, dyspepsia, indigestion, impure blood, headache, and all the troubles that are making men and women weak, nervous and sleepless.

Any honest and straightforward dealer will supply you with earth's best medicine; they will never try to force you to take something else than would give them larger profits. Go, therefore, for Paine's celery compound to the man who has a regard for you judgment and your necessities; he will gladly and willingly give what you ask for.

In the past many have traded on the reputation and wonderful success of Paine's celery compound, by putting up mixtures to take the place of the genuine article. All such attempts are made to deceive and draw profits that can never be made when Paine's celery compound is sold.

Look well to the cartoons and bottle; see that the word "Paine's" and the "Stalk of Celery" appear on what you purchase. To the sick and suffering this important matter means life or death.

**Thin and impure blood is made rich and healthful by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla. It braces up the nerves and gives renewed strength.**


NO. 217.

# A BY-LAW

**A By-Law to change the name of a portion of the Saanich Road and to authorize the names of streets situate within the limits of the City of Victoria to be affixed at the corners of the said streets upon either public or private property.**

The Municipal Council of the Corporation of the City of Victoria enacts as follows:—

1. That the name of that portion of the street now called or known as the Saanich Road, situate within the limits of the City of Victoria which lies between Pembroke street and Tolmie Avenue, being a continuation of the street known as Douglas street, be and the same is hereby changed to that of Douglas street, and the said portion of Saanich Road which lies between Pembroke street and Tolmie Avenue shall hereafter be called and known as Douglas street.

2. It shall be lawful for the Corporation under the direction of the City Engineer to affix at the corners of any street within the City of Victoria, and either on public or private property boards or other signs with the names of such streets respectively appearing thereon.

3. This by-law may be cited as "The Street Sign By-Law."

Passed the Municipal Council on the 20th day of December, 1893.

Reconsidered, adopted and finally passed by the Council the 26th day of December, 1893.

(L.S.) ROBERT BEAVEN,
Mayor

WELLINGTON J. DOWLER,
C.M.C.

NOTICE.

The above is a true copy of a by-law passed by the Municipal Council of the City of Victoria on the 26th day of December, A. D. 1893, and all persons are hereby required to take notice that anyone desirous of applying to have such by-law, or any section thereof quashed, must make his application for that purpose to the Supreme Court within one month next after the publication of this by-law in the British Columbia Gazette, or he will be too late to be heard in that behalf.

WELLINGTON J. DOWLER,
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PUREST, STRONGEST, BEST.

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Chocolate & Cocoa are by many supposed to be one and the same, only that one is a powder, (hence more easily cooked,) and the other is not.

This is wrong—
TAKE the Yolk from the Egg,
TAKE the Oil from the Olive,
What is left?
A Residue. So with COCOA.

In comparison,
COCOA is Skimmed Milk,
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ASK YOUR GROCER FOR CHOCOLAT MENIER. ANNUAL SALES EXCEED 20 MILLION POUNDS.

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Aluminum Alloy unites copper with iron and lead, with iron and copper, heretofore considered an impossibility.

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The publishers of THE MINER will answer any inquiries in regard to the general outlook and future prospects of the Kootenay Country to subscribers. If you want to start in business in any of the cities, they will advise you about the population and the prospects for any particular or general line of trade.

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NELSON, B.C.

1894.

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ARCHITECT,
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Yards and cesspools cleaned by contract or monthly. Prompt attention given to all orders, and prices reasonable.
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SOCIETIES.

B. C. ST. GEORGE'S SOCIETY.
Meetings are held at 7.30 p.m. on the first Friday in every month, at the Pioneer Hall, Broad Street. The aims of the Society are the uniting together of Englishmen for their mutual benefit and the maintenance of the British Connection. JNO. J. AUSTIN, ja13 Secretary.

B. C. PIONEER SOCIETY.
The Hall of the above society in Musgrave Block, Broad street, is open daily from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m., for the convenience of Pioneers and their friends, who are cordially invited to visit the rooms.

ANCIENT ORDER FORESTERS
Court Vancouver No. 5755, A.O.F., meets 1st and 3rd Mondays in each month in Foresters' Hall, Government street. Visiting brothers are invited.
fe13 SIDNEY WILSON, Sec.

VICTORIA-COLUMBIA LODGE,
No. 1, A. F. & A.M., B.C.R. Regular communications the first Thursday in each month, at Masonic Temple, corner of Douglas and Fingard streets. Sojourning brethren cordially invited.
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Chapter, No. 139, G.R.S. Regular convocations held on the first Tuesday of every month, at Chapter Hall, Masonic Temple, Douglas street, Sojourning companions are cordially invited. R. H. SWINERTON, 1-19 scribe n.

FAR WEST LODGE, No. 1,
Regular convention every Friday evening at Knights of Pythias Hall, Broad street. Sojourning Knight re cordially invited to attend. E. PEMBERTON, oct9 K. of R. & S.

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Society meets in their own hall, Blanchard St., on the first Friday in every month. All Scotsmen are invited to join.
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CHARITY BALL
Given for the benefit of the poor of Victoria, by the
KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS,
—IN—
ASSEMBLY HALL,
—ON—
Wednesday, 31st January, 1894.
Tickets, admitting lady and gentleman, $1.50, can be procured from Watson & Hall, grocers; Dean & Cryderman, druggists; office of Kurtz & Co; R. Jamieson, bookstore; C. E. Jones, druggist; Geo. S. Russell; T. N. Hibben, bookstore; H. Waller, clothier. Or of the following committee: M. J. Conlin; F. LeRoy, H. B. Rendell, Thos. Watson, E. E. Leason, F. M. Cryderman, Geo. S. Russell, O. P. Myers, G. K. Gilbert, Chas. Bush.
O. P. MYERS, Treas. ED. E. LEASON, Sec'y.
GEO. S. RUSSELL, Chairman.

TABLEAUX
An entertainment will be held in St. James' Hall on
Thursday, February 1st,
at 8 o'clock, sharp.
Tableaux by children. Singing interspersed by favorite amateurs.
Admission 25 cents. j29-td

A SOCIAL
Will be given on Tuesday, January 30th, by the Societies of the Central Church in the hall next the church. An entertaining programme is being prepared to consist of songs, recitations and readings, after which refreshments will be supplied. j25-td

MEETINGS TO BE HELD.

VICTORIA BUILDING SOCIETY.
The Annual general meeting of the above society will be held at Sir William Wallace Society Hall, Broad street, (opposite View street) on Wednesday, 31st January, 1894, at 8 p.m.
To receive the directors' report, also secretary's report and balance sheet for the past year, and such other business as may be brought before the meeting, also Election of Officers and Board of Management.
By order
A. St. G. FLINT, Secretary.
j27

POULTRY,
DOGS,
PET STOCK
ANNUAL SHOW,
Feb. 7, 8, 9, 1894,
Market Hall, Victoria.
Admission, 25 cents.
F. W. Teague, Sec'y,
134 Government St.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—General servant at 13 Langley St. Apply from 10 to 12 a.m. j29-2t

WANTED—Good, Live, Active Representative in this city and vicinity, to take agency for our Koaline Fuel Saver and Fumigator. A reliable article. Good profit. Factories, hotels and families use this compound. Address with stamp THE KOALINE FUEL CO., Windsor, Ont. n22-3m

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A GIRL of 16 wants situation in small family. Apply "Jane," Times office. j29-3t

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Section 17, Range 6, lot 2, block 15, Duncan's Station, cheap for cash. Apply 230 Fort St. jan29-3t

A RARE SNAP FOR SALE—The finest business that can be desired, being two large branches of the Paragon Oil business in the States, with 2c. per gallon royalty on oil sold in two other large cities and other rights pertaining to the Paragon Oil Can. The plant alone is worth more than is asked for the whole. Two good men can make a large fortune in a short time. Easy terms. Apply Paragon Oil Co., Victoria. j27-tf

FOR SALE—An organ in good condition; cheap. Apply 6 North Park street. j25-6t

TO BE SOLD—Do you want to buy a beautiful present? Now is your time. An upright grand piano by Bush & Gerts of Chicago; perfectly new; cost nearly $600; will be sold to the first offer over $275! Cash. Apply 51 Yates St. j23-tf

FOR SALE—Royal Saloon. Apply at 740 Quadra street. j3-1m

FARM FOR SALE Or Exchange for city property. Apply Shore's Hardware Store, 57 Johnson St. ja 11-1mo

TO LET.

TO LET—Adjoining Government buildings, first class bedrooms with use of sitting room and fire; first class house-keeping rooms for married couple. 63 Superior St., James Bay.

FURNISHED COTTAGE TO-LET on reasonable terms to proper party; short distance from P. O. Hall, Goepel & Co., 100 Government street. j17-1m

TO LET OR LEASE—Hotel with 20 rooms and saloon license, bar and bar-fixtures complete; central location. Appy 16 Trounce avenue. j3-tf

FOR RENT—That beautifully situated residence on MacIrepor Avenue, containing 8 rooms, bath and closets. This house commands one of the best views in Victoria. Apply to Ewen Morrison, Shawnigan Lake Lumber Co.'s Office. d26-1m

TO LET—Nine-roomed 2-storey house; large garden; near sea and cars; rent low. 224 Simcoe street, between Montreal and St. Lawrence streets, James Bay. d21-1m

TO LET—Two well-lighted flats, one 30x65, and one of 7 rooms. Apply to L. LEWIS, 46 Yates St., city. d7-1m

MISCELLANEOUS

WANTED—To purchase, a lot suitable for private house on Dallas Road. Must be cheap. Cash. Address T.H., Times office. Jan29-3t

THE SINGLE TAX CLUB will hold a meeting in their Hall, cor. Yates and Government streets, to-morrow, Tuesday evening, at 8 o'clock. The public invited.

B. VAN VOLKENBURGH,
BUTCHER AND PACKER,
72 Yates street. Oc.17

PRIVATE PHRENOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS
Of heads and photographs daily at the Balmoral Hotel by Prof. Cozens of New York. j22-2w



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# The Daily Times.

## AN ILLUSTRATION.

Premier Davie yesterday rose to a question of privilege for the purpose of correcting the Times in regard to the votes on Chinese restriction. "Questions of privilege" are favorite amusements with the premier and several of his followers, and perhaps these gentlemen will not object if the Times in turn indulges in the pastime. We have already said something of the record of Premier Davie and his party on this Chinese question, the plain conclusion from this record being that the slippery politicians referred to express different sentiments at different times. The near approach of an election has a remarkable effect on their opinions. By way of illustration we recall a few more facts in regard to the famous coal mines regulation act. It may be remembered that in 1888 Mr. Humphreys, seconded by Mr. Beaven, proposed to amend that act so that Chinese would not be allowed to work underground in the mines. The government strongly opposed this, and among the speakers who argued against Mr. Humphreys' bill was Mr. Davie. Those who voted for the bill were Messrs. Beaven, Grant, Semlin, Humphreys, McLeese, Ladner and Thompson, while the "nays" were Messrs. Dunsmuir, Turner, Martin, Croft, Thomson, Anderson, Duck, John, Fry, Allen, Vernon, Davie, Robson, Baker, Higgins and Mason. In 1890 the government and its supporters had a change of heart, and in the session of that year they consented to the passage of a bill introduced by Mr. Haslam making the change previously proposed by Mr. Humphreys. That was on the eve of the general election. In 1891, immediately after the election, Mr. Keith introduced a bill to make the Haslam amendment operative, but the government had a new lease of power and felt independent enough to go back to its old position. Instead of consenting to the passage of Mr. Keith's bill, the ministers and their friends gave active support to the bill introduced by Mr. Croft to repeal Mr. Haslam's amendment. We take the liberty of reproducing Mr. Davie's speech in support of this repealing bill, as it affords a very good illustration of the premier's ability to take a sharp curve on the political path. The report reads as follows:

Hon. Mr. Davie said he intended to vote for the bill. He had said a few days ago that while the present act was in force they should vote for a bill to make it more workable; but now that this bill would repeal the present act he would vote for it. Last year the house had passed the act, led away by the petition sent down by the miners, and by the advocacy of the gentlemen from the Nanaimo district. Upon further consideration, he found that it merely strengthened the hands of the union, and that he was not prepared to do. He found that the evidence did not show that the Chinese were dangerous in the mines. The evidence, indeed, was to the contrary. It was simply the result of political agitation to keep the Chinese out of the mines that this act had really been brought in. He had referred to the mining report for 1879, for the instance spoken of by Mr. Forster, of an explosion being caused by a Chinaman, but had been unable to find it. He had no hesitation in rescinding his vote of last year, since he had weighed the evidence.

To any person who peruses this utterance of the premier the real value of his recent professions will be plainly apparent. There was no good reason for opposing in 1891 a bill that was considered good in 1890; the sudden turn is fully explained by the intervention of the election. Mr. Davie and his friends were in fact of the same mind all through as in 1888, but they dared not honestly and openly declare their opinions when going before the electors. And the record on this exclusion question is the best indication of what the government really thinks on the Chinese question in general.

At the recent Quebec banquet Mr. Laurier in commencing his speech said: "Let me say that the basis and aim of our ideas and hopes as Liberals are that we are before and above all Canadians; Canadians in the fullest acceptance of the term; Canadians at Quebec; Canadians at Toronto, and Canadians from the shores of the St. Lawrence to the famous mountains whose feet are kissed by the waves of the Pacific and whose crests are refreshed by the balmy breezes from the Orient. Our great object is the development of the work of confederation; it is to draw closer, bind and cement together, the different elements scattered over the face of the whole of British North America, and to weld them into one nation. This is, as I understand it, the role of the Liberal party in the confederation, and as long as I shall have the honor to take a part in the shaping of our destinies this is the ideal towards which it shall gravitate." The Canadian people known that the Liberal leader is as sincere as he is eloquent, and that he never uses patriotism as a mask, in which respect he differs much from some of his opponents.

"Messrs. J. K. Osborne and L. M. Jones (members of the Massey-Harris Agricultural Implement company) came to Ottawa the other day and interviewed several of the Dominion ministers in reference to the duties upon agricultural implements and the material required by manufacturers of the implements. Before leaving for home Mr. Osborne stated that he and his company were opposed to any reduction of the duties upon implements and decidedly against the acceptance of the offer of free trade in agricultural implements contained in the Wilson tariff bill." This is the unvarying tale set forth in Ottawa dispatches these days. The manufacturers make no concealment of the fact that they are opposed to the slightest reduction in protective duties. In their view there are no "mouldering branches."

## BUILDING SOCIETY GRIEVANCE.

To the Editor: The annual report of the Victoria Building Society having just been issued, will you allow me to point out a few abuses that have crept into the institution, as from the amount of business it transacts and the number of its members it is well worthy of public discussion.

I notice in the first place that the directors appointed one of their own number to the position of surveyor, in opposition to their rules, which say "there shall be seven directors; there shall also be a surveyor."

Another abuse is the payment to the auditors of $100 for auditing the books, perhaps a day's work, when the rules say that they shall receive $20 each.

The rules regulate the Secretary's salary in proportion to the number of shares issued. Now there are only three-fourths of the full number of shares on the books just now, and still the Secretary gets double the amount the rules allow him when all the shares are taken up and some perquisites.

The great number of withdrawals has caused the profit of the remaining members to swell to an unusual amount, and backed up by this profit the board recommend the payment of the same amounts for the current year. It is surely desirable for the members to attend their annual meeting more fully.

AN EX-MEMBER.

## Athletics at Vassar.

Two miles east of Poughkeepsie, one of the most beautiful settlements in America, half way between Albany and New York city, on the Hudson river railroad, is located an institution for learning of international reputation. I refer to Vassar college for young ladies, which, situated as it is among miniature fountains, with sparkling brooks running in every direction, makes one of the most picturesque and pleasing sights imaginable. The college buildings comprise the main building, a structure 500 feet long, containing students' rooms, apartments for officers of the college, recitation rooms, the chapel, library, dining rooms, parlors, etc., Strong hall for residences, the Vassar Brothers' laboratory of physics and chemistry; the museum, containing the collections of natural history, the art gallery, the music rooms and last, but by no means least, comes the alumni gymnasium building.

Through the courtesy of one of the college inmates I have been enabled to glean some information with regard to the "Gym," as the students call it. The building itself was a gift from the alumni and its facilities and attractions have given an impetus to physical culture at Vassar. It was built in 1889. The main part is one hundred feet long by forty-five feet wide. The upper story is used as a tennis court and an entertainment hall. The lower story contains, besides loggia and entrance hall, a room in which there are twenty-four bathrooms, with each of which two dressing rooms connect. At the rear of this room is a large swimming bath. It is forty-five feet long and twenty feet wide. A well 150 feet deep supplies it with water, which is pumped in at a temperature of from 70 to 80 degrees. The gymnasium proper is sixty-seven feet long, forty-one feet wide and thirty-five feet high. It is fitted up with all the necessary apparatus, including pulley weights, rowing machines, quarter circles, chest developers, walking bars, swinging rings, ladders, Indian clubs, dumb bells, and many other appliances for developing muscle with the least expenditure of nerve force.

Each of the girls is supplied with the regulation uniform, which consists of a divided skirt and a short waist. As there is no prescribed color, the dresses are of different hues, which lends variety and they blend picturesquely as the gay young gymnasts go through their exercises. Upon entering the college each student is examined by the resident physician, her heart and lungs are tested, and information is solicited concerning her habits and general health. From these recorded data and measurements made by the teachers of gymnastics exercise is prescribed to meet the wants of the individual. This is required three times weekly, unless the student is excused by the resident physician. All exercise in the gymnasium is under the personal supervision of the director, who has made a special study of physical exercise as taught by Doctor Sargent of Harvard university and other specialists. To ascertain the defects needing correction and to avoid overtasking and wrongly working any student, the system of measurements adopted by the American association for the Advancement of Physical Education, and adopted in all the best gymnasiums, is followed. These measurements afford, as taken during several years past, interesting and encouraging information concerning the valuable effects of physical education.

## ENGINEER ANDREE'S AIR SHIP

### Across the Baltic, Stockholm to Finland, in a Balloon.

Of deep interest is the story of S. A. Andree, chief engineer in the Royal Swedish patent department, and who for the last few months has busied himself with balloon ascensions solely for scientific purposes. The last time he ascended he was prepared to stay only a couple of hours. But the winds blowing in the upper regions had decided otherwise. In less than twelve hours he crossed the Baltic, where a terrible storm was raging, and descended on a bare cliff on the coasts of Finland. Soon after his return to Stockholm he made public at a meeting the experiences of his eventful voyage.

"The balloon," says Mr. Andree, "went up at 8.43 o'clock on Thursday morning, and I began immediately with my scientific observations, such as taking the temperature, photographs and the echo from the water surface. When I had risen to a height of 1,750 metres I saw the last of Stockholm, and my balloon came into the interior of one of those large white clouds whose interior is perfectly light. The temperature inside the cloud read 1 1-2 degrees lower than below the same, but of still more interest was it to observe the difference in the fall of the temperature below and above the cloud. From the surface to the cloud the fall was 9 degrees, but 2,000 metres above the cloud it had fallen two degrees more. (Please observe that in my narrative wherever degrees are given they are always Celsius.) A comparison between the temperature at this height in the winter and in the summer time shows that while the temperature of one of my ascensions, the 15th of July, read—6-7, it read now—8-8. This shows that the real fall of the temperature in winter occurs in the atmosphere comparatively near the surface of the earth. At any rate I did not feel any unpleasant cold, although I was rather lightly dressed.

"It was a very fine view that now greeted my eyes from below. On the great cloud beneath me appeared the shadow of my moving balloon, surrounded by colored rings, together with the stripe-like shadow of the 'cirro-cumuli' clouds which were sailing high up above me.

As soon as I had finished my observation I made ready to descend. I was about to grasp the line to open the ventilator when all at once the balloon began falling of itself at a terrific speed until it reached the white cloud, when it all of a sudden stopped and swam around on it like a swan on the water. This phenomenon, which I have noticed before, is supposed to depend on the circumstance that the cloud this time threw its warmer air upward, and this heating the gas in the ballon it expanded and thus regained its bearing. Then the cold temperature in the cloud began to be felt, and the balloon sank down through the cloud. At 11.30 a.m. I came through, and seven minutes later judge of my astonishment when I burst through the cloud and found myself sailing out over the Baltic.

"I had been so busy with my observations that I thought little of the wind, and all the time having the cloud between myself and the sea, I could not see that I was drifting out over the sea. There were now only two possibilities for me to be rescued from certain death—one to try to reach Finland, the other to meet a vessel. Soon I saw with my glasses a steamer trying to cross the way the balloon would take, and being straight in my course it suddenly stopped. This action on the part of the steamer was simply madness. It was dangerous not only to the balloon and my life, but also to the people on board the steamer. The sparks from the smokestack easily could light the gas in the balloon, amounting to some 16,000 cubic feet, the explosion of which, no doubt, would have killed many persons.

"Happily the commander of the steamer perceived the danger and moved his vessel round. Now it was my turn to try the best way of coming down. I had put out the thick rope which is used to hold the balloon, which is made of cocoa fibres. I now threw out the anchor and the speed of the balloon was slackened, but the steamer was still out of bearing. Then I fastened two empty ballast sacks on my last rope and threw them down in the water. The balloon now nearly stopped. But now the steamer had put out all fires and had no steam to come nearer up to me. I saw that there was nothing left to me but to try to reach Finland. But in what way was I to get up my ropes from the water? I tried to lift up the heaviest, but when I got it a little above the surface the balloon became so much heavier and sank down. Then I cut the rope attached to the empty sand bags. The balloon became immediately more steady, and was carried forward at a good speed, now about fourteen miles an hour.

Some hours later I met with the bark Kalewa from Finland. She offered me assistance, which I declined. It was too risky an enterprise. If I had tried to go down to the surface while the bark lay in my way the balloon would have rebounded from the water with a jump of 200 to 300 metres. I should have been thrown out and in all probability killed. Therefore I determined to continue my voyage. One and one half hours later I was obliged to cut the rope holding the anchor, which I at any rate would have lost on some cliff near the coast. It was a bold thing, but a necessary one. The balloon sped away at the rate of eighteen miles an hour. It kept at a height of about twenty metres above the water, and although it often sank down very near to it I was never dipped. As far as I know, nobody has ever sailed in a balloon over such a course with the hold line of the balloon all the time down in the water.

"Soon the wind began to freshen still more. It also began raining, which would have proved dangerous, but it ceased after a little while. But the wind grew stronger and stronger. I began to prepare for the worst. If disaster should happen, I wanted, if possible, to save my very valuable observations, and I enclosed them in an air tight tin and gave instructions where to find them if found. At 5.30 I passed over the first cliff on the coast of Finland. It was now so dark that I could hardly see the compass, but I imagined the wind was going over to the south. If so I would sail along instead of into Finland. For 90 minutes I was standing on the edge of the gondola with some ballast in my hands ready to throw it out in case of any danger from collision with a cliff. Suddenly I saw a sharp light. I supposed it was a lighthouse; but there appeared now two, then three lights; it evidently was a building. For one moment I lost my presence of mind and failed to grapple the rope to the ventilator and hang on to it with all my powers.

"Now it was too late. I had passed the island and the balloon came down in the water. I was lying in the bottom of the gondola and the water rushed in in such force that I could not move. The most of the way to the next island I was under the water. But this could not continue. Through some equilibristic evolutions I succeeded in getting my legs over the edge just when the balloon rushed over the next cliff. It was a wonder I escaped having them broken. I tried now different positions, but as the gondola often turned somersaults, I was never safe.

"But I felt I could not endure it much longer. I felt myself so feeble that it would have been an impossibility for me to try to hold the balloon. I had only one course now to pursue—to try to save my life. Passing over the next cliff I jumped down. The balloon shot up into the air and disappeared. I was saved. But, alas! in what condition and for how long a time. I had hurt my left leg falling down and could not stand up. I crept round on the cliff, but no shelter was to be found. Three small trees—that was all. It was now between 7 and 8 o'clock p.m. My watch had stopped at 7.18. For a couple of hours I shouted aloud, hoping it could be heard by some passing boat. But the raging storm took away the sound of my voice. I tried to make myself as comfortable as possible for the night. I was wet through; my fur cap had blown away. I had nothing to put on my head, which made me anxious, because my only chance to be rescued was to keep my head clear. I made a cap of some handkerchiefs. I began to feel hungry. What was left of my lunch had gone with the balloon. I lay down on the cold ground, trying to keep my courage, if not my temperature, up. And so passed the long night.

"At last the dawn came. I could now stand up. With my glasses, which I had in a strap round my neck, and thus saved, I saw at a distance the island on which I had seen the lights the night before. In order to draw attention to my position I took off my trousers and put them on a stick and waved them in the air. A short time afterwards I was glad to see a sail boat put out from the island—but the man in the boat never turned his face to my cliff and passed me at a distance of some hundred yards. I shouted myself hoarse, but of no avail. Far away I saw the mast tops of vessels sailing in to Abo, but the distance was too great for them to detect me. I began to look about to see if I could make a float of the few trees there were, but having no axe or knife I was obliged to give up the idea. When I came back to my sleeping place I found a boat close by. A man on the island had seen my signals with my trousers. They had seen a curious thing pass over the island in the night, and he had taken his glasses to see if he could find out in the daylight what it could have been.

"I was now taken over to his home and well cared for. A steamer was chartered to search for the balloon. I gave them my directions for the search, and in a few hours they returned with the balloon, which they had found some miles away on another island just in the direction I had pointed out. The balloon was not damaged, but my very valuable instruments had fared badly. The value, from a scientific point of view, of this ascension was very great. The inhabitants of the island, who had never seen a balloon, were frightened out of their wits when the balloon swept over the island in the hard storm of the previous night. One of them, a woman, said:

"'We saw a big square boat, with an enormous sail, come sailing from the sea with a terrific sweep, sailing up over the ground and across the island, and so continuing in the water on the other side. God help me! I thought my last hour had arrived.'"

"From coast to coast the balloon had made an average speed of fifteen miles an hour. Engineer Andree is one of the best known engineers in Sweden, and he is also very well known in this country. He has paid us several visits. He is only 39 years of age, and of a very intelligent appearance. Although comparatively young, he has reached one of the highest positions he can be appointed to in Sweden. His courage and presence of mind during a voyage across the Baltic in a balloon, a feat never before accomplished, have gained world-wide fame for him.

AXEL JOSEPHSSON.

## Rev. Joseph Cook on Phrenology.

The following letter from Rev. Joseph Cook appeared in a recent number of the Phrenological Journal:—

Man has no study of more interest than man.

Phrenology is or ought to be the summation of seven sciences:

Physiology,
Hygiene,
Physiognomy,
Graniology,
Heredity,
Ethics,
Anthropology.

Any real expert in phrenological research has made a profound study of all these sciences and walks in the combined light of them all.

They are the Pleiades of the mental mariner who sails in search of correct knowledge of man.

Without making myself responsible for the accuracy of every detail in the phrenological chart, I yet have a profound reverence for the guidance of any expert who has taken instructions through many years from these seven stars.

Next after the habitual and unguarded expression of the eyes and of the tones of the voice, the most revelatory signs of the character seem to me to be gesture, physiognomy, physiology as a whole, temperament and cranial contour. The wise observer estimates A man not by his head merely, but by his head and body together; and not merely by the quantity of both, important as this is, but by their quality and symmetry as well. He judges the brain not by its protuberances, but by its diameters, contour and texture.

Choosing a foreman or a clerk, guiding the education of children, settling by judgment of men in public or private life, estimating a wife or a husband and their fitness for each other, or endeavoring to understand myself and to select the right occupation, there is no advice of which I oftener feel the need than that of a thoroughly able, scientific, experienced and Christian phrenologist. It would be a great felicity to me, for example, if I could have such a veteran student of human nature as Professor Nelson Sizer, of New York, as a constant companion in study and travel, at home and abroad.

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## SHORT LOCALS.

**Gleanings of City and Provincial News in a Condensed Form.**

—Fine English table cutlery at Fox's

—A social will be held on Thursday evening by the Y. L. I.

—Suits to order, $16; pants, $4. R. J. Matthews, 101 Douglas St.

—The fortnightly meeting of Sunset lodge, K. of P., will be held this evening.

—Prof. Speight lectured to a fair audience in Temperance hall last night on Hindostan and its people.

Sheffield razors (guaranteed), strops, shaving brushes, etc., the best variety in town, at Fox's, 78 Government street.

—Several pretty tableaux will be the attractive feature of the children's entertainment in St. James' hall on Thursday night.

—Hon. J. W. Fairbanks delivered a lecture last evening in the Metropolitan Sunday school room on "Ben Hur," illustrated with 70 or more views.

—The annual meeting of the Young People's Association of the First Presbyterian church was held last night. There was a good attendance and an enjoyable time.

—Rev. C. E. Sharpe will lecture under the auspices of the Canadian Church Union of Christ Church Cathedral on Tuesday, Feb. 13th. The subject will be the "ornaments, rubric, vestments and colors."

—"We never sleep," but are wide awake at all hours—day or night—to attend to your wants in the drug line. Physicians' prescriptions a specialty. The Central Drug Store, Clarence block, cor. Yates and Douglas streets.

—The ladies' aid of the First Presbyterian church intend holding a parlor social at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Gill, 100 Blanchard street, on Wednesday evening. A good programme and a good time is promised. The glee club will give several selections.

—The Paragon Oil took the highest award at the Chicago World's Fair. It equals the electric light in brilliancy; neither smoke nor smell. Read the label and see what you are using. We warrant the Paragon Oil not to smoke. Try it. $1.65 per can. The Paragon Oil Co., 51 Yates street.

—The Retail Merchants' Association met last evening and drew up a petition for signature by wholesale merchants regarding supplying consumers. It was also decided that the retail merchants should as far as possible confine their purchases to Victoria wholesalers and thus hold business and money in the city.

—A social was held at the East Fernwood mission last evening. Those who contributed were: Piano solo, Miss Wey; violin solo, Miss Wickens; song, Miss Brown; recitation, Mr. Allen; song, Miss Stapleton; trio, violin and cello, Mr. Wickens and two of his pupils; song, Miss Jamieson; recitation, Rev. A. Chisholm; violin solo, Miss Brown. Miss Wey acted as accompanist.

—The Institute hall is well filled every evening to hear Prof. Cozens, the phrenologist. Subject to-night will be the development of sense and how to measure it. Admission free but a collection. It is expected that to-morrow will close the series when a lecture will be given on "The Relation of Phrenology to Religion and Morals." Private phrenological examinations at Balmoral Hotel. Photographs read. Advice on marriage, health, business, private affairs, etc.

—John Wilson had on a good suit of clothes and a brand new hat and the police arrested him for that reason. Wilson is known to the police and they suspected he had stolen the clothes. Wilson came out of jail a few days ago and was known to have no money and his good clothing caused suspicion. When arrested Wilson told the police that a charitably disposed lady had given him the clothes. His story was learned to be correct. The charge of suspicion of theft was withdrawn and a charge of vagrancy registered against him. He was arraigned in the police court this morning, and the hearing was continued till Wednesday morning.

—At the regular meeting of the Y. M. I., held last evening, the grand vice-president, Rev. Father Van Nevel, attended in his official capacity. Before addressing the large meeting the rev. gentleman was presented with an address of welcome and a present. Father Van Nevel expressed his thanks. He explained the aims and objects of the society; it was organized for social, moral and intellectual improvement. The speaker complimented the members throughout British Columbia for their zeal in the good work. He pointed out the fundamental principles of the order and asked the members to prove that the Y. M. I. was all that was claimed for it. The address was received with applause. President Kay, of Wellington Council, also delivered a short address.

—Shaving 10 cents. 101 Douglas st.

—The stone crusher is kept busy on the streets.

—President Kay, of the Wellington Y. M. I., and bride, are in town on their wedding tour.

—The social and dance of the Y. M. I., which was to have taken place to-night, has been postponed till Feb. 5th.

—A special meeting of the city council will be held during this week to consider the ownership of the Mohun plans.

—Commencing to-morrow evening, No. 2 company, B. C. B. G. A., will drill on Wednesday instead of Thursday evenings.

—The contract for building the new hotel at Swan Lake was to-day awarded to Jean Giess by the architect, J. Gechard Tiarks.

—There was a fire at the house of Mr. Laing on Avelon road, last night. Damage, $100. A child over-turned a coal oil lamp.

—The phrenologist's subject for to-night at Institute Hall will be "Idiocy and Insanity." Everybody welcome; seats free; a collection.

—S. Tyler, of Los Angeles, will be judge of poultry at the coming exhibition. Lieut.-Governor Dewdney will open the exhibition on Wednesday, Feb. 7.

—Agnes Gordon was found in the gutter on Yates street last night and taken to the police court. She was discharged in the police court this morning with the advice to forsake the path of evil.

—The opening of the new church hall attached to Central church takes place to-night. A good musical programme will be furnished and a musical treat, in the shape of the phonograph, will be on exhibition in an adjoining room.

—The tableaux at the James Bay hall will be on the evening of Thursday, Feb. 1 and not Saturday, Feb. 3, as announced by the Times last evening. The ladies are making active preparations for the affair, which gives every promise of being a great success.

—There will be a meeting of workingmen in the city hall on Thursday evening, at which various subjects of interest will be discussed. It is understood that among the questions to be considered is that of nominating a candidate for the legislature at the coming provincial elections. The attendance is likely to be large and the discussions may assume a lively character, especially when political matters are touched upon.

—The following programme of Scottish songs, recitations and readings was enjoyed by a large audience at Emmanuel Baptist church last evening:

Annie Laurie ..... Choir
Song, Birthplace of Burns .... Mr. Watson
The Angle Tide ..... Choir
Song, The Beauteous Rose .. D. Christopher
Reading ..... Rev. Mr. McEwen
Song, Bonnie Hills of Heather, Mr. Westcott
Selection on Harmonica .....
.. Howard, McEwen, Jno. and L. McMillan
Song, The Piper of Dundee Mr. Christopher
Reading ..... Miss McDearmid
Song, Jessie's Dream ..... Mr Clyde
Bonnie Charlie ..... Quartette and Choir
Coming Thro' the Rye ..... Ladies of Choir
Land o' the Leal ..... Mrs. McEwen
Scots Wha Hae ..... Choir
Auld Lang Syne ..... Choir

—In the James Bay Methodist school room to-morrow at 8 p.m., there will be an interesting entertainment. The excellent choir will render several musical selections and Rev. E. Robson will deliver a lecture on "The Merchant Prince, or lessons from the life of the late Senator Macdonald of Toronto." The subject of the lecture, through his own sterling personal qualities and energy, reached the proud position of Canada's merchant prince. He was also well known as a patriot and philanthropist, donating hundreds of thousands of dollars to public and humane enterprises. The incidents of his stirring life will be told in the lecture, which cannot fail to be interesting and profitable to all who may hear it. Doors open at 7:30. Collection at close of lecture. The chair will be taken by Hon. Senator Macdonald of Victoria.

—In a vacant house on Michigan street, near Oswego street, was found a large quantity of provisions. Residents of the neighborhood have noticed for some time suspicious characters entering the yard of the vacant house. The other day one of the neighbors entered the house and found a miscellaneous assortment of groceries. The police were telephoned and have taken charge of the goods. It is supposed that this place was a storehouse for a gang of thieves who have been stealing about town. No merchant could swear to the goods, and it is not likely that anyone will be convicted of the theft. If the suspicious characters make their appearance round that neighborhood again they may be arrested and charged with having stolen goods in their possession.

—At the meeting of the Jubilee Hospital directors last night Mr. Davies was appointed to the visiting committee in place of F. B. Gregory, resigned. The King's Daughters wrote stating that they would furnish the room set apart for them by the board. The Hon. J. S. Helmcken kindly consented to deliver an address to the training school for nurses at the hospital on Saturday next at 3 p.m., and will also make a presentation of the medals awarded by the directors to the graduates who obtained over 85 per cent. at the recent examinations. Friends of the hospital are cordially invited to be present. The visiting committee recommended that the subject of incurable patients be brought to the attention of the municipal council; that the council be asked to put in hydrants and water pipes. The arrangements for hospital Sunday were left in the hands of the committee. A statement was presented showing the amount of indebtedness to the end of December to be $9595.86. Laid on the table. The board adjourned at 10.

—The tramway company's new time table, which takes effect on Saturday morning next, will give the Douglas street and outer wharf line a ten minute service.

—The work of making the water works survey will be commenced Wednesday morning. Civil Engineer Ralph has been engaged to do the work, which will last three weeks.

—The tramway company will give a special car service from Assembly Hall, Fort street, to all parts of the city and Esquimalt on Wednesday night, 31st instant, after the charity ball.

—Mrs. E. Roberts of Plumper's Pass, died at that place Sunday last, aged 54. Her body was brought down to-day on the Princess Louise to be interred at Ross Bay beside her husband. She was a native of Rutlandshire, England. Mr. and Mrs. Roberts were sent out by the Imperial government to establish the naval hospital at Esquimalt in 1869.

—The Thos. Harmon case came up in the police court this morning. Harmon is charged by Constable Smith with obstructing the pathway at Campbell's corner the day of the Mitchell-Corbett fight. There were four or five witnesses on each side. The case took up the whole morning and was continued till Wednesday. The Thos. Manson case was in progress when the Times was going to press. Manson is charged with neglecting and ill-treating his wife and with being the indirect cause of her death.

—The C. P. R. operator at Jordan river reported this morning that on Sunday while at Lost river, he saw the body of a man in the surf. It was being tossed about in the breakers and it was too rough to go out and rescue it. Later when the wind went down and the sea became calm the operator searched the beach but was unable to find any trace of the body. He cannot tell who the man was. It is likely that it was some settler along the coast. Lost river is the end of the section of the Jordan river operator and, beyond that point, the wire is down.

—There were five stowaways on the steamer Mogul, which arrived in port yesterday. They are Japanese, and got on the steamer at Yokohama. Two of them hid away on the top of the boiler, and when the boiler got too hot they came down and were caught. The others secreted themselves among the baggage. In the provincial police court this afternoon they were charged with the offence. Mr. Walls defended them and Mr. Prior prosecuted on behalf of the steamship company. Quite a number of Japanese were in attendance. The case was continued until Thursday afternoon for the captain's evidence.

## LAW INTELLIGENCE.

Mr. Justice Drake heard applications in the supreme court chambers this morning as follows:

Jensen vs. Sheppard—D. A. Aikman, for the plaintiff, applied for an order requiring the defendant to attend and be examined before the registrar as a judgment debtor. Lampman (Yates & Jay), for the defendant, objected on the ground that a writ of fi fa had not been issued and cited Ontario Bank vs. Trowern, 14 P. R., 422, and Carscaden vs. Zimmerman, C. L. T., Vol. 13, No. 12, p. 414 in support. Order made as asked.

Carmody vs. Glover—Crease (Bodwell & Irving), for the defendants, applied for a commission to take the evidence of a witness in St. Paul. White (Eberts & Taylor), for the plaintiff, contra. Order made.

Yesterday at the law courts Hon. A. N. Richards, Q. C., and D. M. Eberts, Q. C., the examiners, held examinations for several candidates for the final and also for the intermediate. The result will be out in a few days.

In Varrelman vs. Phoenix, Ernest V. Bodwell, for the defendants, resumed his argument before the divisional court this morning. Robert Cassidy was heard in reply for the plaintiff. The court gave judgment at once, allowing the appeal and granting a new trial, being of the opinion that sufficient evidence was adduced at the trial to warrant the case being sent to the jury.

Herbert Robertson is being congratulated to-day by his many friends on the successful result of his final examination in law. Mr. Robertson is a son of the late Mr. Justice Robertson and will enter practice here.

The divisional court is this afternoon hearing the appeal in the action of Jackson vs. Jackson & Mylius, from the judgment of Mr. Justice Crease. This was an action brought by Margaret Jackson against Alexander Jackson and Celia Mylius to recover money advanced by her to start the firm of Jackson & Mylius in business on Government street, Victoria, as jewelers. Judgment was signed by default against Alexander Jackson but Celia Mylius defended. The learned trial judge gave judgment for the plaintiff for the full amount claimed and costs. Celia Mylius now appeals on the ground that there was really no partnership between her and Alexander Jackson. Mr. Gregory appears for the appellant and Mr. Helmcken for the respondent.

**Wonderful One Dollar Shoes,**

For men and boys, for women and girls, at Russell & McDonald's annual boot and shoe sale, opposite the iron church, Douglas street.

**The Relief Committee.**

The citizens' relief committee met this morning, all the members being present. They are: Joshua Davies, Charles St. Barbe, T. J. Barnes, W. H. Mason, H. Bostock, J. B. Gordon and A. H. Scaife. Mr. Davies was appointed chairman and the duties of treasurer were voted to Mr. Bostock. It was resolved to ascertain from the city council, provincial government and private employers of labor how many men they can give immediate work to at $1 a day. It was further decided to invite all the unemployed to come to the rooms of the committee at the city hall and register. Secretary Mason of the Benevolent Society gave the names of between 60 and 70 who are out of work and are in want. The committee will examine every case and will use the ticket system. It is hoped the men will be at work to-morrow.

To grow old gracefully, one must live temperately, calmly, methodically; be interested in all that is going on in the world; be cheerful, happy, and contented, and above all, keep the blood pure and vigorous by the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Be sure you get Ayer's.

**"CABINETS"** $4 per doz
**"CORONAS"** $5 per doz.

The newest and most beautiful style of photo. Soft, delicate and artistic. These prices are for Xmas trade. Skene Lowe, Photo, 63 Gov't St.

**The Legislature.**

The legislature adjourned half an hour after meeting to-day on account of the absence of the premier. The only questions which the attorney-general did not have charge of were laid over at the request of different members. Dr. Watt reserved his privilege of appealing against the ruling given by Mr. Speaker yesterday.

Mr. Hall, on Friday, will ask leave to introduce a bill to further amend the game protection act.

Mr. Sword, on Thursday, will move that in the opinion of the House the incidence of the tax on mortgages is inequitable.

Mr. Horne, on Thursday, will ask what amounts have been contributed to the provincial treasury by the city of Vancouver from June 30th, 1888 to 31st December, 1893, and the amount granted to and expended in Vancouver during the same time.

**"How to Cure all Skin Diseases."**

Simply apply "Swayne's Ointment." No internal medicine required. Cures tetter, eczema, itch, all eruptions on the face, hands, nose, &c., leaving the skin clear, white and healthy. Its great healing and curative powers are possessed by no other remedy. Ask your druggist for Swayne's Ointment. Lyman, Sons & Co., Montreal, Wholesale agents. ma4w

FOR

**Spencer's Sale.**

SPECIAL CONSIGNMENT OF

**JAPANESE SILKS!**

These goods will be Sold at the following prices DURING THE SALE ONLY: 35c, 40c, 45c, and 50c per yard.

Great Bargains in CARPETS, RUGS, CURTAINS, TABLE COVERS, MATTINGS, LINOLEUMS, ETC.

The sale closes on Wednesday Night.

D. SPENCER, Proprietor.

**Why Do I Buy At the Mechanic's Store?**

Because I want to.

Because it pays me to.

Because their prices are right.

Because the sales people treat me right.

Because the management is liberal.

Because I can return what I buy if I'd rather have my money.

And because they are the Original One Price Cash Clothing Dealers.

**Cameron,**

55 Johnson Street.

Everything depends upon the one word

JOHNSTON'S

If you get Fluid Beef without the Johnston you will be sadly disappointed. The only Fluid Beef you can depend on to impart strength is

**Johnston's Fluid Beef**

Take No Other.

Sold by all Grocers and Druggists. Prepared by The Johnston Fluid Beef Co., Montreal.

Everyone who can afford it should have a Melissa Rainproof Wrap. The most fashionable, comfortable and economical garment of the day.

**FOR 3 WEEKS ONLY**

Winter Suits at Rock-bottom Prices that cannot be approached by any other House in the west.

J. W. CREIGHTON,
No. 86 Government Street.

**IF YOUR ROOF LEAKS**

HAVE IT REPAIRED BY

**...McLENNAN & McFEELY...**

Corner Government & Johnson Streets.

TIN and IRON ROOFING. PLUMBING

**GREEN, WORLOCK & CO.,**

SUCCESSORS TO GARESCHÉ, GREEN & CO.

Established 1873.

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VICTORIA, B. C.

Deposits received on liberal rates of interest.
Drafts, Orders, Telegraph Transfers and Letters of Credit issued direct on over 10,000 cities in the United States, Canada, Europe, Mexico and China.
Collections made at every point.
Gold Dust purchased at highest market rates.

— AGENTS FOR —

**WELLS, FARGO & COMP'Y.**

**NEW GOODS**

AT

**WEILER BROS.**

COCOA MATS—All Sizes.
KHYBER RUGS—All Sizes.
AXMINSTER RUGS—Very Cheap.
ORIENT RUGS—Subdued Colorings.
JAPANESE CRAPES—Just Arrived.
Embroidered Felt Table Covers and Mantel Borderings.
Also Second Consignment of Wall Papers.

**Place a Cake**

OF BABY'S OWN SOAP

In your linen drawer and it will impart to your clothes the delicate aroma of fine French Pot Pourri in a modified degree.

The longer you keep the soap before using it the better.

Beware of Imitations.

The Albert Toilet Soap Co., Montreal, Sole Manufacturers

Awarded Highest Honors World's Fair.

**DR. PRICE'S Cream Baking Powder.**

The only Pure Cream of Tartar Powder—No Ammonia; No Alum.
Used in Millions of Homes—40 Years the Standard.

## ORIENTAL CHEAP LABOR.

### The Question in Australia—Chinese and East Indians in the Colonies.

To the Editor: The resolution in favor of further restricting Chinese immigration having passed the legislative assembly without a division, perhaps the following experience of a recent visitor to the antipodes from an Indian paper would be interesting.

"One of the most difficult problems which is at the present time occupying the attention of the people of Australia is that of how most effectually to deal with Asiatic immigration and the increasing competition in the labor market which it, of necessity, engenders. It is not by any means a new question for colonial statesmen, but the course of recent events at the antipodes has again materially assisted in bringing the subject into great prominence. The late protracted labor struggles in Victoria, combined with the recent extensive financial catastrophes, have, it is painfully apparent to the most casual observer, had a paralyzing effect upon the trade and industrial life of the colonies. The arrest of the tide of antipodean prosperity has wrecked the fortunes of thousands. It has suddenly reduced hundreds of families from affluence to penury, and deprived, temporarily at any rate, thousands of toilers of a means of honest livelihood, while all classes have, more or less, been made the victims of "outrageous fortune." The Australians, however, are hopefully, if not cheerfully, doing their best to extricate themselves from their difficulties. Various schemes are being projected for restoring the financial equilibrium of the colonies, while the government and labor organizations, not unmindful of the pressing needs of the working classes, are devoting much anxious thought to devising the best methods of ameliorating their condition. When so many persons have been so suddenly placed on the brink of ruin and starvation, it is not surprising that the laboring population, especially, should look with jealous eyes on the presence of those competitors who by their thrift and inexpensive style of living are in an enviably prosperous condition. When trade was brisk and wages were high the colonists were inclined to be more tolerant of the strange peoples of the east than at present. Now they are emphatic in their protests against the influx of colored people, whose presence in the New England of the South they regard as so many drags on their own advancement in life. They do not want cheap labor, and think that every possible means which the legislature can devise should be employed to discourage their visits. Ever since the first gold rush to Australia, when people came from all parts of the world in their feverish haste to become rich, the Chinese have been the bete noir of the colonists. Numerous expedients have since been adopted to prevent them entering "the land of the golden fleece," but without success. They have by patience and perseverance held their own, and, notwithstanding the exceptional legislative enactments which have been directed against them, increased in prosperity if not in numbers. They count altogether about 40,000 and, with the exception of the Germans, far outnumber any foreign nationality in Australasia. The only other colored races, if the expression may be allowed, to be found in anything like considerable numbers, are the Polynesians, who in Queensland alone number about 10,000 souls. There are also many Syrians, Armenians, and representatives of the nationalities of Western Asia, together with Afghans and Indians. And it is these particularly with reference to the two latter classes, and their place in the industrial and social life of the colonies that I propose to treat. It has been my good fortune to be able to obtain the opinions of all sorts and conditions of Australians regarding the immigration of the "black man," for it is under this sweeping inaccurate head that the true colonial includes all Asiatics (not Anglo-Indians); and I was surprised at the extraordinary unanimity exhibited as to the undesirability of allowing the unrestricted immigration of these people into the colonies. There is undoubtedly a deep-seated prejudice against these Asiatics, but it does not display itself in any overt acts of annoyance or interference with their liberties. Everywhere they are allowed to follow their vocations without molestation, and if it were not for the fear that they are the forerunners of an army of dangerous competitors in the local labor markets the probabilities are that the voice of protest would never have been raised against their presence, although their style of living will for many years prove a formidable barrier to unrestricted friendly intercourse with the white population, which has, in the great island continent of the south established a standard of comfort—at any rate in the big towns—which will compare favorably with that which is found to exist in any of the older cities of Europe. Wages are still comparatively good, while the hours of labor are sufficiently short to allow of plenty of recreation and amusements. So far as the laboring classes are concerned, it can hardly be expected that they would view with favor any movement calculated to deprive them of those privileges which they could not find in the congested labor centres of the old world, and to secure which they have had to undergo many tribulations. Rulers and ruled alike in the democratic colonies regard the colonies as special preserves for the white man in general, and for the British race in particular. As one well-known antipodean statesman expressed it, "We are building up a new nation here, and just as a breeder carefully selects his stud, so in the same way we are anxious to have only the best kind of men in order that we may rear up a physically strong and energetic race who shall be able to develop to the utmost this magnificent country, without having to battle against the unhealthy competition of inferior races." This object the colonists do not think will be attained by a large influx of Asiatics, against whom there is a most pronounced antipathy. And this arises in a great measure through the tenacity with which these immigrants adhere to the habits and customs of their native land, which in colonial eyes are magnified and distorted in the most startling manner, until they are credited with the most heinous crimes and offences, which a little careful and impartial investigation would altogether disprove. In Victoria the ubiquitous "boxwalla" or peddler has gained a footing, and by his energetic peregrinations to dispose of his wares, he has created the impression that he has invaded this most protectionist of colonies in his thousands. He has also by his pertinacity and little known ways contributed in no small measure to incite the present agitation against the presence of Asiatics, not only in this, but in neighboring colonies.

It will be remembered that when it was anticipated that an Australian governor would become the representative of the crown in India, Reuter announced that Sir Henry Norman, the viceroy designate, had been invited to confer with the representatives of the various colonies to devise some means to prevent more people from the great eastern dependency seeking their fortunes in Australia. Whether it would have been wise for a viceroy-elect to have taken part in such a conference on the eve of taking up the responsible duties of his office, is not now worth considering; but it is very probable that before Lord Elgin has been long in India representations will be made to him on the subject, which is one of great importance to India as well as to the colonies. The Victoria government does not take up any bigoted position on the matter, if the opinions of several members whom I had the opportunity of conversing with on the subject fairly represent its views. They thought that not only would it be an advantage to the colony to prevent the immigration of itinerant Indians, but that it would be a work of real charity to the Indians themselves to keep them out of the land. Their habits and customs were not properly understood by the people, and they were so wedded to their caste principles, that even if they fell into the most abject distress they would not eat the food given to them by the settlers. Another strong objection urged against the Indian immigrant was that he did not devote himself to agricultural pursuits and settle down on the soil; but came there with the object of making as much money in a short time as possible in order that he might return to his eastern home. In any case, he was a most undesirable person to join the commonwealth, and was in many respects even inferior to the Chinaman as a citizen. The old stereotyped plea, which finds an echo all over the country, that they did not wish to be swamped by Asiatics, was urged; and at least one influential member of the cabinet told me that, so far as he was concerned—and he thought the idea would find favor in the colony—he would be willing to advocate the payment of the return fares to their homes of the Indians already in the country, if they could have some guarantee that their places would not be taken by fresh arrivals. They did not want, if they could avoid doing so, to adopt any stringent laws against Indians; but would prefer to deal with the present position by approaching the Indian government in a friendly spirit, and, by force of fair representations, endeavor to persuade them to induce people of India not to come to Australia. The Indian hawkers who had come to the country had hitherto been extremely well treated, but recently there had sprung up a pronounced feeling against their admission. In the outlying districts they frightened lonely women by their "extraordinary behavior" which was to be accounted for, perhaps, in a measure by their inability, owing to their want of knowledge of English, to make themselves understood. The stories that had found currency of the conduct of the Indians on such occasions had undoubtedly had an effect in prejudicing the public against them. The authorities were, however, careful to see that they were protected like anyone else, and an instance of the impartial manner in which justice was meted out to evil-doers, even when their victim was the undesirable Indian, was referred to. A short time previously an enterprising Indian hawker, who had found his way into some bush district, was waylaid and murdered, and to hide all trace of the crime, the remains of the unfortunate man were burnt. A man who bore a bad character in the locality was suspected to be the offender, and although the evidence against him was of a purely circumstantial nature, he was arrested, tried and condemned to death, and, despite his appeals for mercy, executed. In order to see for myself whether the wholesale condemnation of the mild Hindoo was fully deserved or not, I visited several of the quarters in which the Asiatics make their temporary homes during their sojourn in Melbourne. And the result was not altogether pleasing. Lying about within the shadow of Parliament House itself, and in close proximity to Bourke street, with its magnificent shops and bustling and well-dressed throngs, I soon found myself, thanks to the skilful guidance of several detectives, in as wretched and repulsive a neighborhood as any great city can show. I penetrated into the interiors of several establishments kept by Celestials, where were served, amid the most uninviting surroundings, Chinese viands, which seemed to be keenly enjoyed not only by the Chinese customers, but by the European patrons as well. But these were only the introduction to spectacles where the Chinaman is seen at his worst. The anti-opiumist in his fanatical crusade against the use of the drug in India has unjustly pictured the opium "dens" of Bombay and other Indian cities as centres of all that was depraved and bad. Those who are acquainted with the subject know how grossly exaggerated those accounts were, and compared with their antipodean prototypes they were almost unobjectionable. In many of these places, which were little better than shanties, were both European and Chinese patrons of the drug with the usual paraphernalia for smoking it, who seemed to be thoroughly enjoying "the delights of the poppy." Many of its votaries stated that they had originally been induced to take to the use of the drug in consequence of being sufferers from some painful ailment, and in every case they strenuously asserted that they had experienced the most beneficent effects from the practice, and certainly none of them wore that emaciated and miserable appearance which anti-opium faddists take such delight in depicting by the aid of their imagination. The most painful feature was the presence of several young women, and it is probably owing to the prejudicial effects that these places are alleged in many quarters to exert on young females that the local parliament has been induced to pass an anti-opium bill. In no case did I see any Indians indulging in the habit, nor in the place that they frequent did I detect any of them engaged in the traffic. A correspondent of one of the dailies had a short time previously described a visit which he had paid to one of the houses occupied by Indians, in which he asserted that he had seen over 230 persons living together under the most unsanitary conditions. This house I was particularly anxious to inspect, and my guides taking me into a narrow lane led me to what appeared to be a vacant building site enclosed with corrugated iron boarding. It was difficult at first to discover anything resembling a doorway, and at length it was found it could not be opened, and all attempts to attract the attention of the inmates proved unavailing. My guides, however, volunteered to take me to the front entrance, and after a short walk into an adjacent street we halted outside a small cottage, which, I was informed, was the headquarters of the Indian community. We knocked several times at the door, but there was no response for some time from the interior. At length, however, we heard sleepy voices apparently discussing the advisability of replying to the summons; and on their being told that the police wanted admission they exhibited no alacrity to receive them. After a rather lengthy detention the door was opened, and we were asked to enter a dimly-lighted apartment, where the furniture, consisting chiefly of a variety of boxes and cases, was scattered about in confusion, except in one or two places where they had been arranged to serve the useful purpose of beds. Three or four Indians, who evidently objected to having their slumbers disturbed, sullenly resented the intrusion and appeared in anything but a communicative humor. This might have been due to the instinctive dread which the native generally has of the police, who they probably might have imagined were in search of some offending compatriot, or it might have been that they had already heard of the exaggerated statements that had been made regarding their method of herding together and their general disregard of the ordinary comforts and necessaries of civilization. To one unaccustomed to native ways and habits a first acquaintance with such a place would have filled them with feelings of compassion and sympathy, tinged with repugnance for people living in such style, but sumptuous accommodation can hardly be expected for sixpence per head per week. However, the inmates seemed to be quite contented amid their squalid surroundings, which compared with some of their dwellings in their native village must have been luxury itself. However, on speaking to them in Hindustani their reticence vanished, and they gave me many particulars concerning their private history, but at the same time they carefully guarded the secret as to how they got to the colonies, merely mentioning that they had crossed the black waters in a ship. The fact that some of them did not appear to be of the true peddler confraternity almost lent color to the suspicions that these men were in some cases deserters from the native crews trading with Australia, but I subsequently ascertained from representatives of the great shipping companies that there was a remarkable exemption from desertion among lascars. This the colonists imagine to be an unfailing source of recruitment for local Indian intruders, but evidently, like many other beliefs cherished by Australians regarding these people, it has a very slight foundation in fact. The whole of the persons with whom I conversed in the house bore ample testimony to the kindness with which they were treated, but they were unanimous in their regrets that they were not in a position to return to their native land. Trade was not as good as it had been, and they yearned for the society of their friends. And this seemed to be the desire of many a solitary wanderer whom I met in various parts of the country. So that the Indian in Australia is as little in love with the country as the Australians are with him."

H. H. B."

By using Hall's Hair Renewer, gray, faded or discolored hair assumes the natural color of youth, and grows luxuriant and strong, pleasing everybody.

**How to Get a "Sunlight" Picture.**

Send 25 "Sunlight" soap wrappers (wrapper bearing the words "Why does a Woman Look Old Sooner Than a Man?") to Lever Brothers, Limited, 43 Scott street, Toronto, Ont., and you will receive by post a pretty picture, free from advertising and well worth framing. This is an easy way to decorate your home. The soap is the best in the market, and will only cost 1c postage to send in the wrappers, if you leave the ends open. Write your address carefully.

It is not Sawdust

We use in making INDURATED FIBRE WARE. Some people think it is, but they are mistaken. We use nothing but the longest and strongest Wood Fibre, pressed into shape without seam or joint of any kind, and Indurate it by a patent process which renders it impervious to heat, cold and liquids. INDURATED FIBRE WARE imparts no taste or smell to its contents, and is the lightest, tightest, sweetest and most durable ware ever made.

Ask for EDDY'S

After the Ball.

There is always a great rush for S. Davis & Sons' Cigars

S. Davis & Son's Celebrated Brand can be had at E. A. Morris' Cigar Store.

The Weekly Times

The Weekly edition of the TIMES is a 16-page paper; containing all the news of the week generally, provincial and city. It is the only independent political paper in British Columbia, and has a very large circulation within the province.

Subscription, $2 per annum in advance; postage in addition to foreign countries.

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THE TIMES P. & P. CO., Victoria, B. C.

RAILWAYS.

ESQUIMALT & NANAIMO RAILWAY.

TIME TABLE NO 19.

To Take Effect at 8.00 a.m. on Thursday October 11th, 1893.

Trains run on Pacific Standard Time.

SOUTH BOUND. READ OFF. | No. 1 Passenger Daily. | No. 3 Passenger Saturdays. | Miles from Wellington. | STATIONS | NORTH BOUND. READ DOWN. | No. 2 Passenger Daily. | No. 4 Passenger Saturdays. | Miles from Victoria.

Lv. 8.00 a.m. | Lv. 2.00 p.m. | 0 | WELLINGTON | Ar. 6.00 p.m. | Lv. 10.00 a.m. | Lv. 4.00 p.m. | 0 | VICTORIA | Ar. 4.00 p.m. | Ar. 8.00 a.m.
8.04 | 2.04 | 2 | EXTENSION | 5.56 | 9.56 | 3.56 | 2 | SIDNEY | 5.52 | 8.52
8.14 | 2.14 | 4 | CEDAR HILL | 5.46 | 9.46 | 3.46 | 4 | CEDAR HILL | 5.42 | 8.42
8.18 | 2.18 | 5 | COBBLE HILL | 5.42 | 9.42 | 3.42 | 5 | COBBLE HILL | 5.38 | 8.38
8.23 | 2.23 | 6½ | QUAMICHAN | 5.37 | 9.37 | 3.37 | 6½ | QUAMICHAN | 5.33 | 8.33
8.28 | 2.28 | 8 | GLENORA | 5.32 | 9.32 | 3.32 | 8 | GLENORA | 5.28 | 8.28
8.33 | 2.33 | 9½ | LAKEMERE | 5.27 | 9.27 | 3.27 | 9½ | LAKEMERE | 5.23 | 8.23
8.38 | 2.38 | 11 | DUNCANS | 5.22 | 9.22 | 3.22 | 11 | DUNCANS | 5.18 | 8.18
8.48 | 2.48 | 14½ | SHAWNIGAN LAKE | 5.12 | 9.12 | 3.12 | 14½ | SHAWNIGAN LAKE | 5.08 | 8.08
8.58 | 2.58 | 18½ | HILLBURN | 5.02 | 9.02 | 3.02 | 18½ | HILLBURN | 4.58 | 7.58
9.03 | 3.03 | 21½ | COBBLE HILL | 4.57 | 8.57 | 2.57 | 21½ | COBBLE HILL | 4.53 | 7.53
9.13 | 3.13 | 26½ | MALAHAT | 4.47 | 8.47 | 2.47 | 26½ | MALAHAT | 4.43 | 7.43
9.23 | 3.23 | 31½ | SHAWNIGAN | 4.37 | 8.37 | 2.37 | 31½ | SHAWNIGAN | 4.33 | 7.33
9.33 | 3.33 | 36½ | GOLDSTREAM | 4.27 | 8.27 | 2.27 | 36½ | GOLDSTREAM | 4.23 | 7.23
9.38 | 3.38 | 38½ | COURTENAY SIDING | 4.22 | 8.22 | 2.22 | 38½ | COURTENAY SIDING | 4.18 | 7.18
9.48 | 3.48 | 43½ | COURTENAY | 4.12 | 8.12 | 2.12 | 43½ | COURTENAY | 4.08 | 7.08
10.00 a.m. | 4.00 p.m. | 50 | QUALICUM | 4.00 | 8.00 | 2.00 | 50 | QUALICUM | 3.56 | 6.56
10.15 | 4.15 | 57½ | OUTSIDER BAY SIDING | 3.45 | 7.45 | 1.45 | 57½ | OUTSIDER BAY SIDING | 3.41 | 6.41
10.30 a.m. | 4.30 p.m. | 65 | NANAIMO (by WELLINGTON) | Ar. 3.30 p.m. | Lv. 7.00 a.m. | Lv. 1.00 p.m. | 65 | NANAIMO (by WELLINGTON) | Ar. 1.00 p.m. | Ar. 5.00 p.m.

On Saturdays and Sundays

Return Tickets will be issued between all points for a fare and a quarter, good for return not later than Monday.

Return Tickets for one and a half ordinary fare may be purchased daily to all points, good for seven days, including day of issue.

No Return Tickets issued for a fare and a quarter where the single fare is twenty-five cents.

Through rates between Victoria and Comox.

Mileage and Commutation Tickets can be obtained on application to the Ticket Agent, Victoria Station.

A. DUNSMUIR, President. JOSEPH HUNTER, Gen'l Supt.
H. K. PRIOR, Gen. Freight and Passenger Agent.

CANADIAN PACIFIC NAVIGATION CO., (LIMITED.)

TIME TABLE NO. 22,

Taking effect November 1st, 1893.

Vancouver Route.

Victoria to Vancouver daily, except Monday at 2 o'clock a.m.

Vancouver to Victoria daily, except Monday at 12:15 o'clock, or on arrival of C.P.R. No. 1 train.

New Westminster Route.

Leave Victoria for New Westminster, Ladner's Landing and Lulu Island, Sunday at 23 o'clock, Wednesday and Friday at 7 o'clock. (Sunday's steamer to New Westminster connects with C.P.R. train No. 2 going East Monday.)

For Plumper Pass Wednesday and Friday at 7 o'clock.

For Pender and Moresby Islands and Sidney, Friday at 7 o'clock.

Leave New Westminster for Victoria, Monday at 13 o'clock; Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock.

For Plumper Pass Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock.

For Pender Island and Sidney, Thursday at 7 o'clock.

Northern Route.

Steamships of this Co. will leave for Pt. Simpson and Intermediate ports the 1st and 15th of each month at 18 o'clock. When sufficient inducements offer will extend trips to West Coast points and Queen Charlotte Islands.

Barclay Sound Route.

Steamer Maude leaves Victoria for Alberni and Sound ports on the 1st and 15th of each month.

The company reserves the right of changing this time table at any time without notification. JOHN IRVING, Manager.
G. A. CARLETON, General Agent.

PACIFIC COAST S. S. CO'Y

Dispatch a steamer

Every 5 days for San Francisco

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CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.

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Cheap Rates and Fast Time

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East and South East.

THROUGH SLEEPERS on all trains to St. Paul and Montreal.

ELEGANT UPHOLSTERED TOURIST CARS leave daily for St. Paul and Minneapolis. Every Tuesday for Boston and every Saturday for Toronto running through WITHOUT CHANGE.

STEAMSHIP DEPARTMENT.

R. M. S. Empress of Japan sails for Hong Kong via Yokohama Feb. 5th.

R. M. S. Arawa for Australian ports via Honolulu Feb. 16th.

All Atlantic steamship lines represented. For ticket rates and all information apply to

GEO. L. COURTNEY, General Agent.
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THE NORTHERN PACIFIC Steamship Co'y.

In connection with

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The Shortest Route to

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WILL LEAVE TACOMA

Steamship Victoria .....Dec. 14th
Steamship Tacoma .....Jan. 17th
Steamship Mogul .....Feb. 7th
Steamship Victoria .....Feb. 28th
Steamship Tacoma .....April 4th
Steamship Mogul .....April 25th
Steamship Victoria .....May 15th

Steamship Victoria, Captain Panton, will leave Tacoma on the 14th of December, at daylight, and will carry passengers and freight at current rates. For freight or passage apply to

DODWELL, CARLILL & CO., General Agents, Victoria.
Or E. E. BLACKWOOD, General Agent N. P.R.R. Co., Victoria.

QUICK TIME !!!

TO SAN FRANCISCO

AND

ALL POINTS IN CALIFORNIA,

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# THEY WILL WORK JOINTLY

## Citizens and City Council to Project Work for the Needy.

## PRACTICAL MEETING YESTERDAY

**Competent Committee Named to Investigate the Case of Every Man Out of Employment—Board of Aldermen Will Take the Necessary Steps.**

The citizens meeting yesterday afternoon at the Board of Trade to take steps to furnish work for the unemployed of the city resulted in action which will lead to the successful accomplishment of the end in view. The city government and citizens will labor together on the project and work will be provided for all who are in need. At 4:30 o'clock when the meeting was called to order there was quite a gathering of business and professional men, among them H. E. Connon, A. C. Flumerfelt, J. B. Gordon, Joshua Davies, David Ker, Alex Wilson, Mayor Teague, H. Bostock, Charles St. Barbe, T. J. Burnes, W. H. Mason, J. D. Warren, C. E. Renouf, Canon Beanlands, Rev. Jenns, Rev. Arden, Rev. Cleaver, A. L. Belyea, W. H. Ellis, H. Barnard, Ald. Dwyer, Ald. Munn, Ald. Ledingham, Ald. Styles, R. P. Rithet, R. H. Hall, M.P.P., Herbert Kent, A. H. Scaife and W. Ridgway Wilson.

On motion of Mr. Connon, seconded by Mr. Flumerfelt, Mayor Teague was voted to the chair and Mr. Bostock made secretary.

Mayor Teague stated that the object of the meeting was to devise some means of giving employment to those in the city who are out of work. Several cases of people in actual need had come under his notice in the past few days, and he believed something should be done. He was strongly opposed to the giving away of money. The true way to aid a man in need was to give him work. He called upon Mr. Flumerfelt at whose request the meeting was held to make a further statement.

Mr. Flumerfelt said the call for the meeting was the result of a little conference among a few friends at his office one day last week. An older head should probably have made the call but it had devolved upon him and he had done so. There was no denying that within the city were many out of employment and in actual need, and it was the duty of the people of the city to relieve them. The idea of starting some public work as a means of giving employment seemed to him to be the best. Winnipeg had been depressed, had many poor and had solved the problem by setting all the needy to work cleaning snow from the streets. The single men were paid 50 cents a day and the married men $1 a day. Victoria could provide light work for her unemployed in Beacon Hill Park. The original plan of improving it and beautifying it could be carried out.

Canon Beanlands—What amount per day would you pay?

Mr. Flumerfelt—It is not a question of remuneration entirely as I see it, but of spreading the amount to be spent over the greatest time and accomplishing the greatest good. It depends as well greatly upon the amount to be spent. There is one difficulty in the connection which may cause trouble. There is a city ordinance which requires that city laborers receive $2 per day which will interfere if this work is done by the city.

Canon Beanlands wanted to know how they proposed to guard against outsiders and Mr. Flumerfelt explained that the committee in charge could attend to that. The reverend gentleman explained his question by saying that the publicity given to any such a move would encourage a rush of unworthy cases from outside points.

Alex. Wilson said he thought the meeting was premature and wanted to know how many unemployed there were. There was no preparation for the meeting, no figures to submit to it. He believed $1 a day was enough pay if any work was decided on. He reviewed the depression of 1863 when $1.10 a day was paid to needy men to cut upper Johnson street through. The men then were only allowed four days work consecutively and was enough, a young man could live on $3 a week if he would do his own cooking. He and the mayor had done their own cooking years ago and were no worse for it. But no, the young men nowadays were too dignified for that. If anything were done toward raising money it should be turned in to the city, but he did not believe there was any want. He instanced one case where a man applying for work had demanded $3 and then $2.50 a day for work, and told of a woman with a benevolent society order for $5 worth of groceries, asking the grocer for delicacies. He feared much of the present talk originated from just such cases. He said a solution was to close the saloons for two months, and pay the saloon keepers $3 a day. He believed the churches should look after their poor. An investigation in every church would quickly give the true situation. The churches were best fitted for the work.

Rev. Solomon Cleaver said he was glad the meeting had been called. An average of four a day sought him for aid. He did not think the churches could compass the question because not over four in ten of the needy were members of them. In his church they had being doing their utmost relieving need wherever it was found regardless of creed, but their efforts were necessarily limited. As to excluding those from other points he did not think it was possible or right. Men had come here to better themselves and had become stranded. Their condition was pitiable and they must be cared for. In the proposition to provide work the wages should be placed low enough to make it a test in the worthiness of the man. (Applause).

Mr. Connon said the last speaker had expressed the feelings of everybody in the community. As a community Victoria must care for all the needy within her gates whether they passed through the stirring times of 1863 and cooked for themselves or not. Living was high on the coast and 50 cents a day was not enough to sustain life. He believed the meeting should urge upon the mayor and aldermen the necessity of the city providing work for those in need of it. It could be found in improving Beacon Hill Park. Mr. Wilson went entirely beyond the question. As to the people from the outside they must be provided for. (Applause).

A. H. Scaife said the unknown elements of ways and means, number of unemployed and amount to be expended should first be investigated by a committee.

Ald. W. J. Ledingham had a practical talk to make submitting in writing the cord wood scheme. It read as follows:

My reason for putting forward this scheme is because I worked it out myself along with a young man who now owns his own farm in Comox District. The proposition is that every wood dealer be requested when sending out un-cut wood to send along a request to the receiver not to allow a Chinaman to cut it for say four or five hours after delivery; the dealer to notify Mr. Wilmot, City Engineer, thus: So many cords to cut at such a number of such a street. If the parties desiring to saw have no tools; the mayor informed me that orders be given for the same; but until provision can be made I have arranged for saws and axes so that any person calling with an order from Mr. Wilmot at No 95 Fisguard street will receive what he requires, bearing the mark V.C. burned in so that it cannot be pawned or resold. There is in it for two men living in a cabin a good living. Two men with one outfit can cut, split and pile away a cord in at least six hours, giving ample time to look for next day's work. That would be at the worst $7.50 between the two at $1.25 per cord. Two of us lived high on an average of $4.70 per week; some of our fuel we bought and some of it we gathered in; but if they could get six cords to cut at $1.25 they would save $2.50 per week, even if board reached $5; but many people if you clean up nicely after you will pay more money and give a good dinner besides; which means a reduction in the cost of living to half, for a good centre meal helps out a light one on each side of it. (Laughter). When I batched the cost a week was as follows: Bill of fare: Soup meat and vegetables, 90; rent, including bed and cooking utensils, 87; wood, if bought, 50; steak for Sunday, steak pie, 25; bread, 70; milk, 70; tea, 7; coffee, 15; sugar, 25; light, 20; oatmeal, 20; total, $4.70.

The present hubbub, said Ald. Ledingham was a bad thing. A low rate of wages should be paid and any man who would not work should be ragged and when put in jail should get bread and water. That costs 15 cents a day. (Laughter). The man who would saw cord wood and work well for the wages offered was a good man, Victoria needed him, he was a future capitalist. (Applause).

Rev. Arden said he regarded what he had just heard as very practical. Mr. Wilson was away off the point. Of course there were cases like those he had recited. They were to be found everywhere. It was not the cases they heard of they were after but those they did not hear of. (Hear, hear). By the merest accident he had learned of a family in his district existing upon one loaf of bread a day. They were people above suspicion and the husband and father was a well educated gentleman. They should offer honest pay for a honest day's work and get worthy men. The unworthy would not accept low wages. His parish was a poor district and he knew what the situation was. There was need for a general movement. Mr. and Mrs. Flumerfelt and Mrs. Davie were caring for many needy in his district. There was room for charity, for only six men in his parish were regularly employed. He hoped Mr. Scaife's suggestion as to a committee would be selected.

Rev. Cleaver said it would be a loss of time to investigate, provide the work and the unemployed will come for it.

Mr. Wilson suggested that a meeting of the unemployed be called at the City Hall. The wood cutting scheme would interfere with white men.

Mr. Flumerfelt rose to explain that he had not proposed a rate of 50 cents a day but had simply stated that was paid at Winnipeg. He had not proposed to shut outsiders out, but to prevent any new outsiders coming in. For Mr. Wilson's benefit he said he knew of many people who were in need. They had no cut and dried scheme, but were there to consider the situation. He was sorry Mr. Wilson came to such a meeting with a wet blanket.

Ald. Dwyer believed something should be done. He instanced a number of cases of needy people. Employment should be furnished to those in need.

Secretary Mason said that since Jan. 19 the Benevolent Society had given away about $100. They had received applications for work from 76 men. He had succeeded in getting work for 12 of them and was glad to tell that they were all giving satisfaction.

President Burnes told of the work of the Benevolent Society. He did not believe a man could live on $3 a week. They should have more in order to obtain the ordinary wants of life. It was a well known fact that mechanics in Victoria did not on the whole average six months of steady work in a year. He suggested that they pay $1.25 or $1.50 a day to worthy men.

Ald. Munn suggested two committees, one a general relief and the other an executive committee. He did not believe the matter should be turned over to the city council. It could be better attended to by a general committee. The council should turn its aid over to the executive committee.

Canon Beanlands said that if the work were done in the park it would necessarily be in charge of the city.

Secretary Bostock volunteered his services free of charge. He believed there should be an executive committee to direct. Joshua Davies had kindly volunteered to give the use of an office.

Mayor Teague suggested that a committee be named and that it meet at the City Hall. He pledged his support and that of the council. He was certain the council could find work for the unemployed. The more robust could be put to work rock breaking for which one dollar a cubic yard was paid. If the meeting would name a committee, they could confer with the aldermen. At present nearly half of his time was taken up with listening to applicants for work. He had given away some of his own money and some from the civic funds, but that was wrong. The true way was to give work.

Mr. Wilson arose to say that he had not come there to throw a wet blanket on the project but he did want to know who were deserving and who were not.

R. P. Rithet did not think it was proper to throw the responsibility on a committee. The city had certain money to spend during the year and it would be well to spend as much now as possible. Immediate relief was needed. The rock breaking scheme was a good one, and it needed no supervision, and it offered a chance to make more. The remuneration should be fixed so that business men desiring to expend any money could count upon the services of the unemployed at the same rate. It was a time of depression, but under the circumstances it would be as advantageous as at any other time.

C. E. Renouf moved, seconded by R. P. Rithet that the council be urged to inaugurate improvements in the park, on the streets, or other public work in order to provide work for the unemployed.

Mr. Belyea said the proposers of the resolution were on the right track. He was aware there were a number of unemployed in the city and the city should spend every dollar whether on Beacon Hill Park, the streets, James Bay flats, or at the old cemetary. The burden of providing work rested in public works.

The resolution was adopted and it was then decided to name a committee to examine into the cases of the unemployed and ticket them to the city if they are found worthy. The following were named on the committee, J. B. Gordon, A. H. Scaife, T. J. Burnes, W. H. Mason, Charles St. Barbe, and H. Bostock.

With three cheers for the mayor the meeting adjourned.

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## PUBLIC NOTICE.

The following streets are closed to traffic until further notice: Maclure street from south side of Belleville Street to the Public Park, also the north end of Park Street at its junction with Maclure.

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City Engineer.

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This company has secured a block of land near the junction of the Coldwater and Nicola rivers for the purpose of a townsite, and so soon as the contract for the work of construction of this railway is entered into it is proposed to lay out this land as a town and place a portion of the lots upon the market.

The ONLY station in the vicinity of the Junction of the Coldwater and Nicola rivers will be placed within the boundaries of this block and the town surrounding it will be called

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Sec.-Treas.

Vancouver, B. C., Dec. 27th, 1893.

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NOTICE

I have this day admitted Mr. E. Bloomingdale, of San Francisco, as a partner in my business at Victoria, B. C., which hereafter will be continued under the firm name of Simon Leiser & Co.

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Victoria, B. C., January 1st, 1893. 33-1m

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250 ACRES, THREE-FOURTHS MILE fine water front, good land, partly cleared; good house and stables; splendid location for fishing and shooting and boating; low price and good terms, or exchange partly for cash and city property.

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2 LOTS, 50x120 each, good land and close to good stream of water; $300.

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## "Land Registry Act."

Sections 1 and 2, Quatsino District.

A certificate of Indefeasible Title to the above property will be issued to Andrew B. Forbes on the 24th March, 1894, unless in the meantime a valid objection thereto be made to me in writing by some person claiming an estate or interest therein, or some part thereof.

S. Y. WOOTTON,
Deputy Registrar General.

Land Registry Office, Victoria, 19th December, 1893. d21-3m

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

## ALBERT STROEBEL HANGED

Executed at the Provincial Jail at 8:05 This Morning.

HE WENT TO DEATH VERY COOLLY

**The Doomed Man Made a Short Speech on the Scaffold—He Acknowledged He Was a Guilty Man—His Neck Broken—His Crime.**

Albert Stroebel, the Huntingdon murdeer, was executed at the provincial jail at 8.05 this morning. He met death calmly and bravely, preserving to the last the cool demeanor which characterized him during his two trials and sentence to death. The work at the jail this morning was done expeditiously, and the condemned man was not on the gallows over five minutes before the bolt was pulled, letting the trap fall from under him. He made a speech on the gallows, freely acknowledging his guilt, exonerating all who had to do with his conviction and execution, and expressing the hope that he would meet all in heaven.

Stroebel did not pass a very good night, although it cannot be said that he showed any signs of despair or distress. He was busily engaged in writing in the early evening, being chiefly engaged in copying passages from the Bible specially called to his notice by Father Nicolaye. It was past midnight when he went to bed. He slept soundly until three, when he awoke for the last time. He made no further effort to rest. About 6 Father Nicolaye arrived at the jail, accompanied by Rev. Father Van Goethen. Both prayed with him, and the former, with the exception of a few minutes for consultation with Sheriff McMillan, remained with him constantly to the last moment. The prisoner received Governor Moresby, superintendent of the penitentiary, a little after 7. Mr. Moresby arrested Stroebel, and was largely instrumental in obtaining the evidence upon which he was convicted. He said he hoped the prisoner bore him no ill-will, and wished Stroebel well. Stroebel said he bore him no ill-will. Mr. Moresby had simply done his duty. They shook hands warmly in saying farewell.

The prisoner took no breakfast. He received communion from Father Nicolaye before and after the sacrament.

Aside from the officials of the jail, city and provincial police and sheriff's office, there were perhaps 50 who held tickets of admission to witness the execution. Arriving at the main entrance the visitors were shown through the building down to the lower corridor and out into the jail yard, where the scaffold stood. Besides these so admitted several dozen boys and men watched the proceedings from the top of the fence in the rear. Everybody was prompt in attending, and at 7.30 there was quite a throng in the yard. The grim gallows, enclosed on three sides, looking like a great box with a rail around it, was the centre of attraction. Every one who came in passed over to and examined it carefully. The rope, with the noose already made, hung from the beam across the rail. It looked dirty from the greasing and testing. The gallows has already been described in the Times. A lever upon the top of the gallows displaced a beam under the centre of the trap. It had been previously tested to perfect working order. As the hour of 8 approached there was a nervousness everywhere evident in the crowd, which told how strongly they were affected by the expectation of what was coming. There were furtive glances at the door by which the prisoner was to enter the jail yard. Speculation was general as to how the prisoner would go to his death. It was believed he would be courageous about it, but it was also thought there would be some exhibition of feeling. It was nearly 8 when Police Officer Abel, of the city force, who stood at the door, called out to clear the way. Instantly a hush fell upon the crowd and a number of heads were bared. Sheriff McMillan came first, followed by Dr. J. S. Helmcken, physician of the jail, Fathers Nicolaye and Van Goethem, a guard, the prisoner, the unknown hangman, a quick-moving, under-sized man, masked in black, Warden Johns and Governor Moresby. The latter two did not ascend the scaffold. The prisoner walked perfectly upright and his steps were measured and firm. He wore his black tweed suit, no collar, and a small crushed hat turned up all round. The only thing noticeable about him was a flushed face, perhaps caused by the contact with the frosty morning air after leaving a warm room. Stroebel was a cripple and his arms were pinioned tightly with a broad strap, yet he ascended the scaffold unaided. As the party reached the head of the stairs there was a temporary delay, and the prisoner, instead of surveying the instrument of death, bowed his head and his lips moved in prayer. Motioned forward by Father Nicolaye, he stepped to the rail and in a clear, strong voice, from which agitation was absent, said:

"I can only say this much: I'm very thankful to everybody for the kindness they've shown me. No one need have no fear but you're hanging a guilty man. I didn't hold no grudge against nobody. I hope to meet you all in the better land. I wish you all good-bye. That's all I have to say."

Here he stopped and stepped back to the trap, but came forward again and said:

"The reason I say this is to free the jury's conscience in thinkin' they've done anything wrong. The jury done their duty all through, and everybody else has."

The hangman then placed the prisoner on the centre of the trap and strapped his legs together. He then placed the white cap on his head. The prisoner then repeated Acts of Faith, Hope, Charity and Contrition. At the conclusion the priests knelt and began the prayers of the church for the dying. The noose was quickly placed on the prisoner's neck, drawn rather tightly with the knot under the left side of his chin. The white cap was then drawn down to the chin, covering the face completely. There was a short delay, which seemed longer than it really was. The hangman stepped across the scaffold, stooped and removed a little bolt which held the lever in place, seized hold of the lever and looked around. He seemed nervous, and Sheriff McMillan moved his arm twice before he pulled the lever. The condemned man was standing perfectly upright and his body fell straight downward. The only noise was made by the hinged doors of the trap as they swung down. A number of the spectators with stronger nerves or more morbid instincts than the rest stood by the uncovered side of the gallows where the drop was to be seen, and immediately after the execution many more crowded forward. There was hardly a perceptible movement, although the body swayed backward and forward. Muscular contraction or the effect of the rebound might have caused it. The rope cut the neck slightly, and a little stream of blood trickled down from it. The noose had slipped around under the ear and the back of the neck was discolored. The watches held placed the time of the execution at 8.05. The body was left hanging for a little over ten minutes before it was cut down. An examination by Dr. Helmcken revealed that his neck was broken and that death came quickly to him.

The usual certificate was signed by F. Pearson and Thos. Shotbolt, justices of the peace, and handed over to Sheriff McMillan. This afternoon Coroner Hasell is conducting a formal inquest in the case. The finding will be as usual in a murder case. The customary certified notice will be posted on the gates of the jail and the law will have been satisfied in all its requirements. The body will probably be buried in the jail yard. The gallows will be taken apart this afternoon and stowed away for future use.

Stroebel was hanged for the murder of old John Marshall, a bachelor farmer, at Huntingdon, on April 19th last. His motive for the crime will never be known to a certainty. He asserted in the confession which followed his conviction and sentence that Marshall had insulted Lizzie Bartlett and that during the struggle which followed their dispute he had shot him in self-defence. How one of his shots had entered the back of Marshall's head was hard to explain away, and the theory of the police that he went there to rob Marshall is still firmly held by them. Then again his stories differed materially on important points. The murder was at first a mystery, and only circumstances, apparently very trifling, pointed to Stroebel. He was "shadowed," and in two days his own tongue bound him up in many serious contradictions, which with strengthened circumstantial evidence made a mesh from which he never escaped. His strong point was his wonderful coolness. On the morning following the crime, when Marshall's body was found, he was one of the first to rush to the scene. He calmly gave evidence at the inquest, and further fortified himself against suspicion by attending the funeral. Over the body of his victim he expressed sincere regret at the death of a true friend. The only time his effrontery failed him was the night Detective Lucas led him across the boundary line and Governor Moresby arrested him. He wept and begged that he might see his sisters before he was hanged. At the two trials he was ably defended by Aulay Morrison of New Westminster. At first the absence of Old Sleuth threw a doubt upon the case, and he escaped by the jury disagreeing. Then came the change of venue to Victoria, and at the second trial Old Sleuth was present. The crown had a stronger case generally. Stroebel took the stand in his own behalf, and for nearly seven hours withstood a rigorous examination. He told a fairly credible story. The jury quickly reached a verdict of guilty, and his sentence followed. Many of the community were pre-disposed in his favor, and there was a doubt of his guilt. After a night in jail with his death set for to-day he confessed to Lizzie Bartlett that he did murder John Marshall. It came too late. Had he given himself up on the night of April 19th, acknowledged the crime and claimed self-defence, his sentence might have been imprisonment for life.

The case was one of the most remarkable in many respects in the annals of crime in this province, and Albert Stroebel was one of the most remarkable criminals ever known here. His age was 21; that of his victim about 60.

Stroebel devoted the night previous to his execution to writing a letter to his brother and sister. The letter extends over seven sheets of foolscap and contains some very wholesome advice. He tells therein the full story of the crime for which he was hanged and his reasons for committing it. He asks them to show the letters to his father, to whom he had written, but from whom no reply was received. The letter was given to the authorities and will be duly forwarded to the brother and sister of Stroebel.

## PERSONAL.

Thos. E. Ladner is at the Driard.

M. King came home from the Sound today.

John Parker returned from the Sound today.

G. A. Huff came down from Alberni today.

M. Hagan, of Okanagon, is at the Oriental.

P. A. Pauzee, o Tacoma is at the New England.

Thomas Allice went to the Sound this afternoon.

A. Haslam, M.P., returned to Nanaimo this morning.

J. W. McColl and Warden Moresby of New Westminster are at the Driard.

F. B. Gregory, of the firm of Belyea & Gregory, leaves for Honolulu by the next steamer from San Francisco. He goes for the benefit of his health, and his many friends in Victoria will be pleased to see him back again fully restored.

**Died to Save Her Mother.**

Louisville, Ky., Jan. 30.—It was learned yesterday that Mollie Rae Mellin, who hanged herself in this city on Saturday night, committed suicide to save her old mother from starving. The two were entirely alone in the world, and were supported by the girl's labor. Mollie often spoke of her fear that her mother would suffer should the daughter die first, and last year took out a $2000 policy in the Knights and Ladies of Honor. Miss Millin was thrown out of employment last December, and since then she has been unable to get work. This rendered their condition desperate.

**A Love Tragedy.**

Tiffin, Ohio, Jan. 30.—Frederick J. Sharp forcibly entered the home of Frank Blum on Tom street, this city, at 5 last evening. He followed Miss Kittie Kles upstairs, fired two shots at her from a pistol, one of the bullets entering the abdomen, and then ended his own life by firing a bullet into his own brain. Sharp was, until recently, an engineer on the Wheeling & Lake Erie railway and lived at Norwalk. He had been waiting on the young woman nearly eight years, and lately she refused to marry him and drove him from her presence. The young woman cannot recover.

**American News.**

Boston, Jan. 30.—A severe snowstorm, accompanied by a gale, is prevailing throughout New England.

New York, Jan. 30.—Dispatches from different parts of the state report a heavy fall of snow last night. In some places the storm continues this morning.

Philadelphia, Jan. 30.—The condition of Childs remains unchanged.

Lynn, Mass., Jan. 30.—A fire in the Osborne block, which started about midnight and threatened to be very serious, was extinguished at 3 this morning. Loss $40,000.

**General News.**

London, Jan. 30.—The Swedish bark Wilhelm has been wrecked on the coast of Cornwall. The captain of the bark and five of her crew were drowned.

**The Puebla's Passengers.**

San Francisco, Jan. 30.—The City of Puebla sailed this morning with the following passengers for Victoria: Miss Thomas, Mrs. Colwell, H. Giff and wife, Grace Schutlinger, William Taylor, John Riley, W. S. McDonald and wife, S. Aspland.

**Russia's Ruler Recovering.**

St. Petersburg, Jan. 30.—The Czar is reported to be making good progress towards recovery.

**Brazilian.**

London, Jan. 30.—A Rio de Janeiro despatch says Peixoto has refused to purchase the Destroyer because she is in an unseaworthy condition.

Washington, Jan. 30.—Dispatches received at the navy department from Rio are to the effect that Benham, becoming tired of the careless firing by Da Gama's ships, cleared his decks for action yesterday and fired a number of shots across the bows of Da Gama's flagship, which had a salutary effect. Additional cablegrams were received to-day and taken direct to the White House. Secretary Herbert denied the rumor that Da Gama had surrendered.

Washington, Jan. 30.—The news from Rio concerning the reported action of Rear-Admiral Benham is generally believed. At the state department it was intimated that Benham previously informed the government he intended to do what it is now said he has done. Secretary Gresham would say no more than he had no Brazilian news.

**Mendacity's Achievements.**

The praises of truth, eternal truth, have ever been sounded. Pen and brush have united in paying homage to truth, but the man has not arisen who has dared to yield due praise to the effort and worth of liars, which leads an exchange to exclaim:

Who sets the great enterprises afloat? Who is the originator of vast investments and the instigator of magnificent projects?

The liar.

Who is it that floats the bonds, discounts corporations and consolidations?

The liar.

Who is it that has settled the wild lands of the west and made Uncle Sam no longer a freeholder?

The liar.

Who is it that originated "booms" and distributes capital from the unwary to the wise?

The liar.

Who is it that makes wildcat mines successful and sets a prize on human ingenuity?

The liar.

Who is it that gives the impulse to politics and the trend to political economy?

The liar.

The liar has as many guises as Proteus. Anon he wishes to make your fortune and again he wants to borrow a dollar.

But he is always pleasant, affable, agreeable, whether engaged in soliciting of millions in world-stirring plans, or in attempting to secure a free lunch. The truthful man will affront with rude candor and hold up your faults brutally to your notice. But the liar will put you at peace with the world and with destiny.

Whether he is in commerce, in politics or in trade he shows business, whether offering you a position or asking a favor, let his merit be recognized.—Corvallis Times.

**Marine**

A letter from Mr. Walter Oakes, superintendent of the Puget Sound and Alaska division of the N. P., to agent E. E. Blackwood, states that the company is taking advantage of the hard times to lay the Kingston up for repairs, and that she will be restored to her run as soon as possible. The North Pacific got in at 11:30 to-day and left again at 1.

The steamship Mogul, Capt. Golding, arrived in port at 7 last evening, fourteen days from Hong Kong. The vessel encountered one storm on the trip, which lasted from the 15th to the 20th and was accompanied by a heavy fall of snow. On arrival here the fifth Japanese stowaway found during the voyage was discovered. He and his companions were turned over to the provincial police. The company has had too much trouble with stowaways of late and will adopt rigorous means to put an end to it. The Mogul brought over one saloon, 48 Chinese and 21 Japanese passengers, and 1500 tons of freight. Of the passengers 40 Chinese and 17 Japanese left the ship here and 500 tons of freight were discharged. The ship did not bring much news. No vessels were sighted on the way. The sealers Maud S. and Warlock were in Yokohama when the Mogul sailed. The ship finished discharging early this morning and left for Tacoma.

PASSENGERS.

Per steamer North Pacific from the Sound—A Brown, Mrs Pemberton and two daughters, Jas Wright, S C Pier, Miss Davison, G B Grant, J Alexander, J M Chilcond, A Frost, J Minerty and wife, C H Maidy and wife, C B Hughes, P A Paulson, H H Raymond, C Flora, N Feguita, Mrs A Collins, Mrs Thorn, W H Johnson, Geo Pord, A McLeod, M King, P Volen, J Hanning, A Forgrest, A Brown, Jno Parker, J Russell, H Brown and wife, S Blackson, M Neilson, W Urquhart.

CONSINEES.

Per steamer North Pacific from the Sound H Young & Co, L Dickenson, Jas Wright, S Leiser, J Parker, P S P M Co, M & S Young, S Leiser, C Chrisdall, J Peterson, S Sarantis Foung On Lu, Redon & H, Fooh Lee & Co, H H Geiger, Miss White, Jno Clute, J B Hall, W Giles, J C Voss, A M Jones, W Tietzen, Turner Beeton & Co, Prior & Co.

When suffering from throat or lung troubles, take only such medicine as has been proved worthy of confidence. Such a remedy is Ayer's Cherry Pectoral; a specific for sudden colds, and invaluable in all forms of pulmonary complaints. Sold by druggists. Price $1.

Use Gibbons' Toothache Gum; sold druggists.

**How to Get a "Sunlight" Picture.**

Send 25 "Sunlight" soap wrappers (wrapper bearing the words "Why does a Woman Look Old Sooner Than a Man?") to Lever Brothers, Limited, 43 Scott street, Toronto, Ont., and you will receive by post a pretty picture, free from advertising and well worth framing. This is an easy way to decorate your home. The soap is the best in the market, and will only cost 1c postage to send in the wrappers. If you leave the ends open. Write your address carefully.

Mrs. J. H. Horsnyder, 152 Pacific Ave., Santa Cruz, Cal., writes:

"When a girl at school, in Reading, Ohio, I had a severe attack of brain fever. On my recovery, I found myself perfectly bald, and, for a long time, I feared I should be permanently so. Friends urged me to use Ayer's Hair Vigor, and, on doing so, my hair

**Began to Grow,**

and I now have as fine a head of hair as one could wish for, being changed, however, from blonde to dark brown."

"After a fit of sickness, my hair came out in combfulls. I used two bottles of

**Ayer's Hair Vigor**

and now my hair is over a yard long and very full and heavy. I have recommended this preparation to others with like good effect."—Mrs. Sidney Carr, 1330 Regina st., Harrisburg, Pa.

"I have used Ayer's Hair Vigor for several years and always obtained satisfactory results. I know it is the best preparation for the hair that is made."—C. T. Arnett, Mammoth Spring, Ark.

**Ayer's Hair Vigor**

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

SMOKE

T and B

20 CENTS A PLUG.

MORRIS',

Colonist Block.

Fresh Butter

It's very annoying to the good housekeepers to obtain from their grocer something of the appearance of butter, but lacking the flavor so much sought after.

In order to provide the desired article we have bought a large quantity of the

Dominion Creamery

THE BEST IN CANADA.

and are daily expecting its arrival.

All our groceries are the best, consequently are the cheapest.

Erskine, Wall & Co.

THE STANLEY HOUSE

Our Winter Sale a Success.
Everyone pleased with the Bargains we offer.
Some rare bargains to be had yet in Remnants, Dress Goods, Mantles, Furs, Quilts and Blankets.
A Few Dozens of those Kid Gloves at 60c. left. You should have a pair before they are all gone.
Remember this sale will only last for the balance of this month, and now is the time to take advantage of it. We have still a fine lot of Remnants at Half Price. Call and see them.

W. S. HAMPSON,
Manager.

Cash is King

CHEAP LUMBER and GOOD COAL for CASH

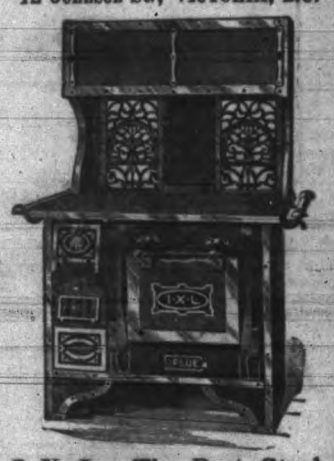
AT THE ROCK BAY COAL & WOOD YARD,

S. F. McINTOSH.

W. H. PERRY,

42 Johnson St., VICTORIA, B.C.

"HAPPY THOUGHT" RANGE.



Builders' Hardware,
Stoves,
Tinware and Graniteware,
Sheet Metal Works,
Cornice Work,
Sky-Lights
And Roofing.

I. X. L.—The Best Steel Range made.

Genuine Macintoshes

A large assortment of these reliable Waterproof Coats for Men and Boys just received from the celebrated house of Chas. Macintosh & Co.

On Sale at

W. & J. WILSON'S, GOVERNMENT ST., OPPOSITE POST OFFICE.

BANK OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

(Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1862.)

CAPITAL (With power to increase) ..... £600,000, $2,920,000
RESERVE ..... £270,000, $1,314,000

HEAD OFFICE - - - 60 LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, ENGLAND

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IN BRITISH COLUMBIA—VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, NEW WESTMINSTER, NANAIMO, KAMLOOPS AND NELSON, (KOOTENAY LAKE).

IN THE UNITED STATES—SAN FRANCISCO, PORTLAND, SEATTLE AND TACOMA

AGENTS AND CORRESPONDENTS:

IN CANADA—Canadian Bank of Commerce, Merchants Bank of Canada, The Molsons Bank Imperial Bank of Canada, and Bank of Nova Scotia.
IN UNITED STATES—Canadian Bank of Commerce (Agency), New York; Bank of Nova Scotia, Chicago.
AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND—Bank of Australasia. HONOLULU—Bishop & Co.

SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT Deposits received from $1 upwards, and interest allowed (present rate) at 3½ per cent. per annum.
Gold dust purchased and every description of Banking business transacted.

Victoria, B. C., July 1, 1893. GEO. GILLESPIE, MANAGER.

Economy v. Hard Times.

The great problem of how to heat the house satisfactorily and economically solved at last. Phillips' Sanitary Grates or Heating Apparatus fills the bill. They not only heat but ventilate, and where three or four fires have been used, they will reduce same to one half and at the same time give double the warmth. They are guaranteed for ten years and require little or no attention, making them a cheap and efficient heating apparatus. Further particulars can be obtained by calling at 84 Douglas Street.

N.B.—Parties wishing to see the heater in operation can do so any evening by calling at 129 Yates street during the hours of 8 and 10 p.m.